

# Gallagher To Give 'Normal' Grades; Fills Self-Made Anthro Dept. Vacancy

by Berl Brechner  
Editor-in-Chief

**ANTHROPOLOGY PROFESSOR** Patrick Gallagher, who resigned almost two weeks ago as a result of statements made concerning his original protest against the grading system, has been hired to fill the vacancy he created.

According to Gallagher, the Anthropology Department's acting Chairman, R.K. Lewis, offered him the position of Adjunct Professor last week. The position is similar to visiting professor and his title is the same as the one held by Columbia University anthropologist Margaret Mead. Although he has not yet officially accepted the position, Gallagher indicated Friday he intended to accept it soon. He began his teaching duties yesterday and is in the process of reporting "normal" grades for last semester.

Gallagher's original action took place on Jan. 10 when he announced to his introductory Anthropology class of about 500 that he would report a grade

of A to the registrar for all members of the class. The next day he told the Washington Post that members of his Psychological Anthropology class (about 140) would receive F's. His action was based on the belief that grades hinder the education process and should be abolished.

However, Gallagher continuously stressed the importance of a teacher's evaluation of the student, solely to the student. But he objected to the use of grades as a classification mechanism.

As adjunct professor, Gallagher has no tenure and is no longer chairman of his department. He said, however, "I had planned months ago to announce to the Dean that this was my last year as chairman." The chairmanship of the Anthropology Department revolves every three years, he explained.

His plans to report meaningless grades were challenged by the Columbian College Dean's Council which met with him Jan. 11, but failed to convince him to reconsider.

The University Senate met the next day and formed a six-member ad hoc committee to confer with him (story p.5). According to a statement released the following Monday, Jan. 15, Gallagher and that committee met "in an atmosphere of mutual respect" and arrived at a "mutually satisfactory understanding."

Both that committee and Gallagher decided (1) Gallagher would grade within the existing grading system and would submit grades for the fall semester in the usual fashion; (2) the University is interested in refinement of the student evaluation process and to that end a committee of the Columbian College would continue to explore the subject and report in due course to the faculty (Gallagher is on the committee); and (3) Gallagher would abide by the results of that committee and would submit grades in the future within the grading system as it may exist from time to time.

(See GALLAGHER, p. 17)



Photo by Cole

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR PATRICK GALLAGHER

## The HATCHET

Vol. 64, No. 15

The George Washington University

Jan. 30, 1968

### Inside The Hatchet

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## Forums Start Fri.; SC Petitioning Open

PETITIONING for Student Council offices will close Thursday, Feb. 1 at 5 p.m., according to Council Vice-President Christy Murphy. However, petitioning for uncontested offices will remain open until 1 p.m. Friday, Feb. 2, Miss Murphy noted.

All candidates and their campaign managers will convene at 7:30 p.m., Thursday evening in Gov. 1. The following day, candidates for executive and activity offices will present the first forum in Lisner Auditorium at 4 p.m.

In addition to the Friday forum, all candidates will appear in front of the Student Union to answer questions from the student body from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Monday, Feb. 5 through Wednesday, Feb. 7. Forums will also be held in Thurston and Halls at 7:45 p.m. Sunday, Feb. 4, and 8 p.m. Tuesday Feb. 6, respectively.

Voting for Student Council offices will take place Thursday and Friday, Feb. 8 and 9, and the results will be announced at the Inaugural Concert, Friday evening.

## 'Bringing Order'

## Student Life to Dissolve

by Bill Yarmy

THE UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE on Student Life is to be abolished by June 1, 1968 as a result of President Lloyd H. Elliott's decision not to reappoint it. Its two main functions, advisory and judicial, will be invested in some yet undetermined body or bodies.

President Elliott's decision, according to William Smith, vice-president for Student Affairs, is in line with a long-run objective of "bringing order" to the present committee structure in the University. At present there are two sets of committees, Sen-

ate and University, which have similar and parallel functions.

In a letter to Dr. Peter P. Hill, chairman of the Student Life Committee, Elliott pointed out that he wanted to strengthen the powers of the University Senate and increase the role students play in the decision-making processes.

Speculation remains, however, as to where the judicial and advisory powers of Student Life will rest. In his letter to Dr. Hill, President Elliott noted that perhaps a student court would be the best place to invest the Student Life's power of review.

At yesterday's meeting of Student Life, a resolution was presented which would request the incoming Student Body President to appoint a special committee, made-up of students and the appropriate members of the faculty and administration to study the entire problem of student judicial matters.

Whatever plans that come from the committee must meet with approval by a student referendum and the consent of President Elliott.

According to the text of the resolution, the special council

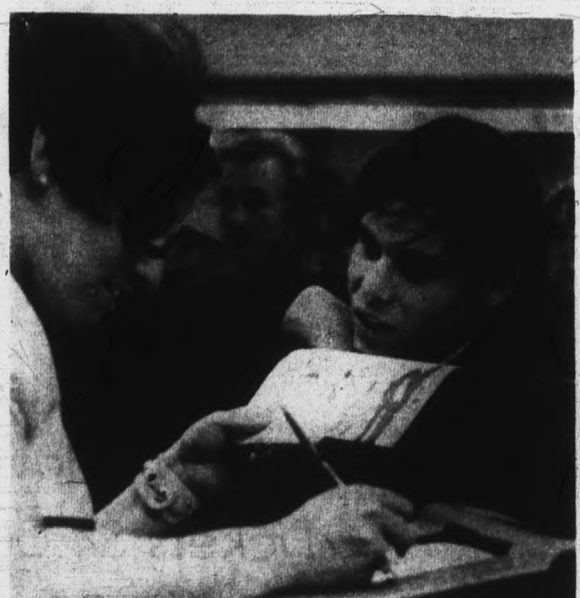
(See STUDENT LIFE, p. 16)



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## Bulletin Board

Tuesday, Jan. 30

VISTA RECRUITERS will be on campus from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Student Union lobby. They will have full information on all phases of the VISTA program according to Assistant Field Director Mark Galinsky.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY Club will sponsor an address by Dr. L.S.B. Leakey who will speak on "Man's Current Knowledge of Human Evolution." The meeting will be held in Lisner Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. and is free and open to the public.

THE MODEL U.N. Delegation and interested persons will meet in Mon. 301 at 9 a.m. At this late date, those delegates who have not shown enough interest to attend any meeting will be replaced by those who are interested.

Wednesday, Jan. 31

THE INTER-FAITH Forum will host Dr. Richard Schlagel, associate professor of philosophy, who will present "The Religion

### Students Offered Health Protection

FULL-TIME STUDENTS may enroll for Blue Cross and Blue Shield Health protection no later than Saturday, Feb. 3.

The cost of this protection for six months beginning March 1, 1968, is \$15.60.

Students interested in enrolling may get a booklet describing the benefits of the health program at the Student Health Center, 2108 G St., N.W. Payment should be made at Student Accounts, 2121 Eye St., N.W.

of a Humanist" in Woodhull Lounge, 12-1 p.m. A free snack lunch will be served.

THE WIG STAFF and all new members will meet in rm. 209 of the Student Union Annex, 2-4 p.m.

MORTARBOARD will meet at 8 p.m. in Miss Larabee's apartment.

DR. PATRICK GALLAGHER, sponsored by the International Students Society, will speak on the value of grades, his "experiment," and the consequent incidents in Govt. 101A at 8:30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 1

THE WIG STAFF and all new members will meet in rm. 209 of the Student Union Annex, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

GW DANCE Production Group, an undergraduate performing company, will hold auditions for memberships in Bldg. J at 4:30 p.m. Everyone with dance experience is encouraged to attend.

Friday, Feb. 2

THE STUDENT COUNCIL Orientation Program for all new full-time undergraduate students will convene at 3 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge, Bacon Hall. All

new students and organization representatives are invited to attend.

Sunday, Feb. 4

HILLEL will host speaker Myron Schoen as part of its Jewish Art Series. He will present an illustrated lecture on "What is Jewish Art." Hyman J. Cohen Judaica collection will be exhibited. A lox and bagels brunch will be served at 11 a.m.

### Beer, Wine Sold At Agora Friday

THE AGORA opened Friday night after semester break with its Alcoholic Beverage Commission license.

Its Class C license entitles the Agora to sales of beer and light wine.

The Agora, after delays from the University Business Manager's Office and the D.C. Department of Inspections, originally opened on Nov. 17. A technicality in the Zoning and Alcoholic Beverage Control Boards resulted in the withholding of the license until after its opening.

To qualify for the license, it was necessary for the Agora to define its status as a private club, open only to the University family.

## New GW Budget Raises Tuition, Profs' Salaries

THE UNIVERSITY'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES approved operating budgets totalling \$54,379,250 for the 1968-69 fiscal year at its Jan. 18 meeting.

The budgets continue the University policy of operating in the black, while strengthening the educational program, according to Board Chairman E.K. Morris.

Full professors will receive an average salary increase of \$2,137, from \$14,666 to \$16,803. With fringe benefits, the comparative figures are \$16,507 to \$18,911.

The American Association of University Professors grades institutions on the basis of faculty salary averages for instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and full professors. GW already has the top rating -- "A" -- for the three lower ranks, and a "B" rating for full professors. The University's four-year budgetary projections, endorsed by the Board in January, 1967, provided for attainment of the University's "A" rating in all categories by 1970-71.

That, according to Vice-President for Academic Affairs Harold Bright, will put the University in "a good position to retain and acquire top-flight faculty members."

Other aspects of GW's four-year budgetary projections "hold up quite well" in the 1968-69 budget, according to William D. Johnson, director of the budget. He noted that tuition increases were exactly as projected -- \$75 for the academic year for full-time undergraduate students and \$3 per credit hour for part-time and graduate students. This raises the academic-year tuition to \$1,700, and the credit-hour rate to \$60.

Also, as planned in the long-term projections, the 1968-69 budget adds more than \$100,000 to funds to support GW's libraries, and \$250,000 toward a recreation-activities building with a basketball arena seating 8,000.

The 1968-69 Budget is based on a stable enrollment not exceeding one per cent.

For the first time, the Medical Center, which includes the School of Medicine, the Hospital, the Clinic, and medical research programs, was established as an autonomous budgetary unit.

## Dr. Patrick Gallagher

Will Speak on Wednesday, Jan 31  
in Government 101-A at 8:30 P.M.

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Sunday - Feb. 4

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Monday - Feb. 5

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## Narcotics Crackdown

### 3 GW Students Arrested

THREE GW STUDENTS were arrested in narcotics raids last week. According to Sgt. Thomas Didone of the D.C. Narcotic Squad these arrests were part of an area crackdown on drugs.

One of the students arrested, Jack Zakim, is a GW law student. He was taken into custody on Sunday, Jan. 21, in a raid at 2440 16th st. nw. Zakim was charged with violating the Marijuana Tax Act and was freed on

ball. Didone said that Zakim sold drugs to an undercover agent.

At 9 a.m., Friday, Jan. 26 two University freshmen were arrested in a raid at 3263 M St. NW, in Georgetown. A charge of narcotic vagrancy, a misdemeanor, was brought against Mark Jacobson, 18, of Mitchell Hall Dormitory. When he appeared in court, Judge Charles W. Halleck told the youth that he "looked terrible" and released him on personal bond until 1:30 p.m., yesterday on the condition that he not go west of 23rd street and that he would be in his dormitory by 8 p.m.

Jacobson was also ordered to get a haircut and a shave before he reappeared on Monday with a University official. Dean of Men Donald Young and Craig Sullivan, Jacobson's Resident Assistant, appeared before the judge with the youth yesterday. Jacobson is again free on personal bond.

He is from Kansas City, Mo. His first semester at GW he earned a 3.92 QPI.

Also arrested in the M Street raid was a GW freshman girl who is a minor. She was taken into custody under the Juvenile Court Act Sec. 1 which states that it is unlawful for minors to be on premises which are detrimental to their morals. The youth was released when her mother appeared. On Monday she reappeared before a probation officer, and the case was

closed.

When asked whether these arrests were part of a national narcotic crackdown, Didone replied that they were merely local raids not coordinated with any other part of the country. During the last week approximately 29 adults have been arrested; however, quite a large number of juveniles were also "taken into custody," but most of them were warned and sent home.

## Student Affairs Office Set Up Under Smith

WILLIAM P. SMITH, acting director of Student Services, has been named vice-president for Student Affairs, according to an announcement by GW President Lloyd H. Elliot.

Dr. Elliot stated that the establishment of this office under Smith's leadership would "add significantly to the coordination of the efforts of both students and faculty." He explained that the new vice-president will have

responsibility for a broad program of student services. This will include health, social affairs, dormitory life and counseling, he continued.

Smith earned his Bachelor's Degree from GW in 1953 and his Masters in 1961. As an undergraduate, he received the Omicron Delta Kappa Outstanding Senior Award.

In 1955, after serving as production control coordinator for the River Raisin Co., Monroe, Michigan, Smith returned to GW as director of Personnel Services. Appointed assistant to the dean of faculties in 1962, Smith held this office until 1964 when he became executive assistant to the president. He held this position until last October when he was named director of Student Services.

## Go-Go Girl To Be Auctioned

BIZARRE ITEMS ranging from lunch with Senator Hatfield to the Tom Foolery Go-Go girl for one hour will be auctioned off at the annual Martha's Marathon of Birthday Bargains (MMBB), according to Susan Fields, project chairman. The event will be Feb. 16 at 8:30 pm in the men's gymnasium.

Auctioneers will be Dick Wolf-sle, E. K. Morris, chairman of the GW Board of Trustees, and alumnus Dallas Shirley. The proceeds will go to the University Library.

## HATCHET

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## GW Library Reduces 30-Day Book Fines

LIBRARY FINES for overdue books on 30-day loans are reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents per day for each volume, with the maximum fine for such loans reduced from \$10 to \$5 per volume.

The 50-cent fine in effect during the Fall Semester resulted in a 200 percent reduction of overdues, from 36 percent to 12 percent.

Librarian Rupert Woodward explained that the fines have been reduced on a trial basis because of the hardship imposed on some students. He admitted that "perhaps the fines would be just as effective if they were not so severe."

The previous fine continues in effect for in-room and overnight

reserve books (50 cents per hour), as well as for 2-7 day reserves and materials on special loans (50 cents a day.)

Under the new system the maximum fine of \$10 for reserve books of all kinds, and \$5 for 30-day loans, now applies to each volume, rather than to all volumes borrowed at one time.

A further change is the elimination of the discount for payment of fines at the time the book is returned.

Woodward emphasized that previous charges for overdue books still outstanding remain unchanged.

Other minor changes are also being made and will be included in the revised "University Library Regulations" which will soon be available for distribution.

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## Student Affairs Opens Committee Meetings

STUDENTS FOR THE first time, will be allowed to sit in on the Board of Trustees' Committee on Student Affairs meetings on a permanent basis. Under the plan, approved by the Board at its Jan. 18 meeting, two or three students will be selected by the vice-president for Student Affairs and the Student Council president to attend all Board meetings.

The Board also approved a new law degree, Juris Doctor, for the National Law Center. The President reported in his Jan. 25 newsletter, "It is felt the degree," to replace the Bachelor of Laws degree will put law students on an equal plane with students earning graduate degrees in other fields". According to the Board all law alumni with the Bachelor of Laws degree may have their degree changed to Juris Doctor.

Other action by the Board included the appointment of a 19 man Library Advisory Council to oversee activities aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the GW libraries, and to govern programs to stimulate continued support for the growth of the libraries. The council will also consider the role to be played by an urban academic library in Washington.

A new patent policy also was adopted by the Board, establishing a standing committee of five members, to be appointed by the President, who will examine inventions by faculty, associates

and employees to determine the scientific merit of and the ownership (individual or university) of the inventions. The policy also outlines the internal distribution of university income from the licensing of patents.

The Board was advised that Dr. Harold Liebowitz has accepted appointment as dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science and professor of Engineering effective Feb. 5. Dr. Liebowitz is now engineering advisor and head of the Structural Mechanics Branch of the Office of Naval Research.

The Trustees approved the presentation of two honorary degrees at Winter Convocation. Dr. George W. Stone, Jr., dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and GW faculty member for 22 years, will receive the Doctor of Laws degree and give the Convocation Address. Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry and former head of the Department of Biochemistry at the GW School of Medicine, will receive the Doctor of Science degree. A resolution was passed by the Board in appreciative memory of the late Robert V. Fleming, honorary trustee and chairman of the board for 22 years.

The Board adopted the 1968-69 Budget (see story p. 2), and approved the appointment of William P. Smith as vice president for Student Affairs (see story p. 3).



FREDDIE BERG of WRGW spins a few records during the one hundred hour marathon held to raise money for their scholarship fund. Berg, who was going to stay awake during the entire marathon, developed tonsillitis and was forced to stop.

## Marathon Collects \$600 For WRGW Scholarship

"WE DID FAIRLY well, but not really well considering the number of students," was Alan Honorof's evaluation of the 100-hour Scholarship Marathon. Honorof, director of the WRGW marathon reported that the station took in about \$600 in the 100 hour effort. He noted that the United Givers Fund received

only about \$400 in their month-long campaign here.

Honorof said that student apathy had been "terrific." He said that while most students will contribute something when asked by a campaigner from the marathon, they did not bother to call in and pledge. Most of the money collected came from the booths in the Student Union, Hall of Government and Thurston.

Campus organizations contributed very little to the campaign, Honorof said. Only two fraternities gave money.

The station is considering

using the money to help a foreign student who, Honorof said, is being forced to leave GW because of lack of funds. "We're going to demand that the Financial Aid Office open this scholarship to foreign students," he explained.

Honorof further stated that foreign students, ineligible to receive GW scholarships because they are not U.S. citizens, are eligible for the WRGW scholarship if they have a 3.5 QPI and are carrying 15 semester hours. Honorof added that the marathon booth at Thurston may remain open after the drive ends, and that the station is considering having cups passed during the Inaugural Concert.

The marathon opened with a speech by President Elliott and his opening \$100 donation. Other speakers during the 100 hours were Robin Kaye, Student Council president, and Professor Patrick Gallagher. Honorof felt that Gallagher was the "high point of the marathon from the standpoint of student interest and response."

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# Senate Debates Fate Of SLC and Gallagher

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE discussed Prof. Patrick Gallagher's action (story, p. 1) and the planned dissolution of Student Life at its meeting Jan. 12.

In addition, the Senate Executive Committee's recommendation to President Lloyd Elliott to rescind the recruiting ban was read to the full body. No discussion of the recommendation took place.

The Senate formed an ad hoc committee to work with Prof. Gallagher composed of Profs. Raymond Fox, Charles Naeser, Barnard Levy, David Weaver, John Brewer and C.O. McDaniels. It was stressed that the committee was not a hearing committee, but only investigatory.

Concerning Student Life's dissolution (story, p. 1) Student Life Chairman, and Senate member, Peter Hill told the Senate that the Committee's functions would be handed to a Student Court and to the Senate Committee on Student Relations.

He also pointed to what he called "controversial details" of the plan: that the Student Relations committee would have to have equal student-faculty

membership, and that the committee would need terminal jurisdiction in some cases. Hill said, however, that the Committee would not be autonomous and would still bring recommendations to the Senate.

Hill invited faculty members to a Student Relations committee meeting to occur tomorrow, 1 p.m. in the Faculty Club.

In other business, Prof. Robert Cronin was elected Acting Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Matters as They Affect the Faculty, to replace Prof. David Sharpe, on Sabbatical Leave.

## Yearbook Sold; Staff Needed

YEARBOOKS may be paid for in the Student Activities Office during the next two weeks.

Also, the Cherry Tree staff is in need of photographers to do concentrated work over the next two weeks. Good pay and pleasant surroundings. Contact Harvey Robbins, 676-6446.

## Food Service

# SC Suggests Rate Inquiry

Complaints about Slater's prompted the Student Council to recommend that the University inquire into the rates and services of other food services.

The Jan. 10 meeting of the Council was attended by Eugene Haldeman, Slater's representative at GW.

Rhonda Billig, Student Council representative from the eighth and ninth floors of Thurston Hall, and Alice Klein, president of the ninth floor, presented a petition to the Student Council. Janet Kronenburg and Nancy Sweedler, residents of Thurston, circulated the petition which had collected 600 signatures.

The petition complained that Slater's did not follow the food preferential survey run last spring, by serving two unpopular choices at the same meal. Soda machines broke down and were not repaired, silverware supply was inadequate, condiments were not refilled, the help was rude, and the management was seldom on the floor.

At Welling, on the weekend of Jan. 6 and 7, the cafeteria ran out of the food listed on the menu. Dorm president Steve Sachs met with Haldeman. Hal-

man explained that, due to cold weather, more men from Crawford and Adams ate at Welling than had been expected for the weekend, but admitted that this was "no excuse" for what happened.

Haldeman explained that Slater's, as well as other food services, has trouble finding and keeping good management. Cal DeMalmy, manager at Thurston since Thanksgiving, had been working with new people and hadn't been on the floor enough for the girls to air their criticisms.

Slater's has a continuous contract with the University which can be terminated with ninety days notice.

The Student Council asked Haldeman about Slater's profits. Richard Crosfield and Jerry Malanka, Student Council members, met with Haldeman Jan. 22 concerning the complaints. Haldeman replied in a letter saying he didn't have the au-

thority to reveal Slater's operating costs. He added that he would be glad to show Slater's profit picture at the Student Union, and that there was no problem there, but that the Council had asked for other things which were "classified information."

## Doctoral Group

THE NEWLY FORMED Doctoral Student Association of the School of Government and Business Administration will hold an organizational meeting on Feb. 3 at 10 a.m. in Gov. 2.

The business of the meeting will include adoption of a constitution and by-laws, discussion of nomination of officers, announcement of the May social event, and report of actions by the Academic Committee and administrative committees. All doctoral students from the School are invited to attend.

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# Sig

THE HATCHET last week was able to obtain an exclusive interview with Sig, the mascot of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. (Sig is a dog, not a girl). An unedited transcript follows.

HATCHET: How long have you been sniffing around GW, Sig?

SIG: Ever since my leash was stolen by this guy carrying a 175-pound drill press.

HATCHET: A drill press? That's pretty strange, isn't it?

SIG: Yeah, I thought so too. But he said he had some pressing matters to attend to.

HATCHET: Would you have minded receiving an 'F' for your work in Anthropology 153?

SIG: No, it wouldn't have hurt my average much. The only thing I've learned here of any redeeming social value is how to cross with the green light, and that was only after the third jaywalking ticket. And I'm getting a little tired of parking tickets for standing in front of Leo's.

HATCHET: What's your opinion

of the modern sculpture behind Monroe?

SIG: It's too high to be of any functional value to me, but I do like the little statues they have at the curb in every block.

HATCHET: What do you think of open stacks?

SIG: Why some of the girls who come into the fraternity house are very nice.

HATCHET: Do you find much discrimination on campus because of your color?

SIG: Yes, but I guess because of my overpowering personality and the fact that I'm not Jewish they let me in a fraternity anyway.

HATCHET: Do you have much trouble getting a date, Sig?

SIG: No, most of the dogs here are girls, but then again, most of the girls at GW are dogs.

HATCHET: Well, you seem to have had a lot of problems here, huh Sig? What price glory?

SIG: \$812.50.

THE FEARLESS SIGGIE, wonder dog and mutt about campus.



Channeling a fraternity brother.



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## Elliott Reminded of Council's Rights

# Rescinded Ban Provokes SC Action

by Ruth Rogers

MILITARY RECRUITERS "are not welcomed by the students and will not be welcomed until the Hershey situation is truly clarified," stated one of two motions passed by the Student Council at its Jan. 10 meeting.

The Council also passed a "reminder" to President Elliott concerning the Council's rights in matters concerning students.

Dr. Elliott responded to both resolutions by "readily" accepting the suggestion that he meet regularly with the president of the Student Council and the editor of the Hatchet "in order that all possible matters of concern could be explored." He requested that Council keep him informed of its actions on military recruiters.

The resolutions followed more than an hour of debate and the questioning of Vice-President for Student Affairs, William Smith and University Senate Executive Committee Chairman Reuben Wood.

The real question, according to Council President Robin Kaye, was "student involvement... (and) whether everything the Student Council has done is a complete waste of time."

Kaye explained that it was now important to place the "tradition of student involvement" in writing in order to determine whether students are to be consulted in the future.

Kaye called the rescinding of the ban a "fait accompli," contrasting it with the previous administrative-faculty-student cooperation under President Elliott. He cited as examples the "Guidelines for Protest" and the Military Recruiter Ban.

Referring to Elliott's decision as indicative of a "breakdown of trust," Foreign Student Representative Richard Crosfield initiated the motion carried by a 23-1 vote reminding the president to "seek advice from the Student Council and the University Senate on matters of student concern."

Vice-President Smith cited a letter from Richard Allen of the Senate Executive Committee which justified the president's action as an implementation of policy, not a policy change.

Elliott had acted on three factors, Smith explained. These were a personal telephone conversation with Presidential Assistant Joseph Califano, the Califano letter to Ivy League presidents which assured that "legal protestors" would not be dealt with through the Justice Department, and the knowledge that copies of the Califano letter would be sent to all draft boards.

The University would not ask Hershey to rescind his letter, Smith continued. The ban had, he

felt, served its purpose by calling national attention to the issue and protecting students from possible reclassification. There had not been any military or governmental pressure on GW, Smith said, nor had the action been timed to coincide with the student's exam periods in an effort to limit student's time in relation to the problem.

Executive Committee member Wood added that the president had spoken with Kingman Brewster president of Yale University, and Colonel Omar of the Selective Service who both assured Elliott that the Hershey matter had been sufficiently clarified to allow GW to return to its open campus policy.

The urgency of the matter, said Wood, brought about in part by the possibility of Columbia University withdrawing its ban, justified the Executive Committee's acting for the whole Senate.



Photo by Cole  
WILLIAM SMITH (left) Vice-President of Student Services and Reuben Wood, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University Senate, listen as the Student Council discusses the administration's withdrawal of the ban on recruitment.

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# SC Recommendation Cites Greek Race Discrimination

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION in the selection practices of student organizations, including those affiliated with national groups, was the target of a recommendation passed at the Jan. 10 meeting of Student Council, and sent to the Student Life Committee.

Aimed specifically at fraternities and sororities, the motion was proposed by Strong Hall Representative Tova Indritz.

Since a student referendum in 1964, the fraternities and sororities have been required to submit affidavits annually to the Student Activities Office, confirming nondiscriminatory practices. However there is no record of the affidavits on file in the Student Activities Office.

Miss Indritz commented that because the Greeks had failed to comply with the request to file affidavits, they should be "anxious" to clear up doubts among students concerning their selection policies.

Peggy Cooper, a senior at GW and a Negro testified that she was discriminated against because of race when going through rush her freshman year. Given assurance by the Office of the Dean of Women that she would be treated fairly, Miss Cooper participated in rush but felt that she was discriminated against because she received no bids.

Speaking on behalf of the motion, Foreign Student Representative Richard Crosfield, stated that the Student Life Committee was the proper group to investigate the problem because the Student Council was "too Greek-oriented."

Taking a middle-of-the-road stand, Activities Director John Harris said, "the criteria for

measuring discriminatory practices must be firmly established," Brian O'Neill, Student Union Board director, was opposed to the motion on "moral principles." He explained, "Students have the right to form their own organizations. . . to set them up, including methods of selection," Bob Trache, freshmen director, who also voted to defeat the motion, wanted specific instances of discrimination, proof that it had occurred.

GW Librarian Rupert Woodward attended the Student Council meeting to explain the 50 cents per day fine and to answer questions and hear complaints of students. Woodward explained that because of student complaints concerning the fines, the Library is revising the system, possibly in time for spring semester. (See story)

College Representative Steve Rensberg (Lower Columbian), George Brannigan (Education), Bart Loring (Public and International Affairs), and Jay Bomze (Upper Columbian), reported on the difficulties they had encountered in trying to attend faculty meetings as observers and to find out what had transpired at the meetings. As a result of their reports Student Council President Robin Kaye termed student attendance at faculty meetings "a farce--a paper agreement that doesn't work." Curriculum reform, currently a discussion topic at faculty meetings, is of direct concern to students, Kaye added.

The reports of the Student Academic Committee revealed almost no concrete progress in making reforms, although changes are being sought in the biology, English, and psychology



Peggy Cooper

curricula and in discussions sections of American history and economics.

The Council adopted the election rules for the 1968-69 Student Council elections, and in final business provided two-month provisional recognition to Echoes.

VISTA will be on campus today and Wednesday in the lobby of the Student Union. Recruiters will be distributing information and applications from 9 to 4 both days.

## Research on Vietnam

## Defense Employs AU

NEW YORK (CPS) --AMERICAN University of Washington, D.C., gathers information on South Vietnamese "under-grounds," including the Viet Cong, as part of secret work it does for the U.S. Defense Department.

Cornell, Tulane, and University of Oklahoma have helped develop and improve U.S. military firepower under secret contracts.

And dozens of other universities are now doing chemical and biological warfare research for the Defense Department, while still others do sociological and psychological ("software") research.

These and a number of other university research projects connected either with Vietnam or other Defense Department activities are discussed in a special 48-page issue of the magazine Viet-Report, published Jan. 4. The editors say that information on many of the projects--including some at Stanford, Cornell, American, and the University of Michigan--is classified by the government and has never been published before.

Some highlights of the issue: Counter-insurgency-- Academic research and development in counter-insurgency has been centered at American University, which operates the Center for Research in Social Systems (CRESS), according to Viet-Report.

Beginning in 1961, the Army directed American to investigate "indigenous communications factors" in Vietnam "in order to assist in the development of techniques of propaganda, infiltration and dissemination."

More recently, AU researchers have been gathering information on Vietnamese "under-

grounds," using testimonies from prisoners and defectors, along with captured documents, to reconstruct the infrastructure of the National Liberation Front

Aerial Reconnaissance--Cornell Aeronautical Labs, Michigan's Willow Run Labs, and the Stanford Research Institute have played a major role in adapting U.S. communications and reconnaissance equipment for use in Southeast Asia.

Under a joint \$3 million project called AMPIRT, sponsored by the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency, Cornell and Michigan scientists have been gathering data on the "effects of environment, crops, foliage, and terrain on detectability" in Thailand and Vietnam.

Stanford's contribution is a long-term "Investigation of Counter guerrilla Surveillance Processes," the contents of which are classified. An abstract of the report says, however, that its research covers "Communist terrorist logistics, camps, population control methods, command control systems, field tests of seismic and magnetic devices, and support of the AMPIRT program."

Landings--As early as 1961, the University of Michigan held an Army contract to "analyze the coast and landing beach physiography affecting military operations in Southeast Asia." And two years ago the Stanford Research Institute completed a secret report for the Pentagon titled: "A Special Study of Mobility in the Mekong Delta Area of South Vietnam."

Firepower--Tulane began in 1961 with an Army project to develop "a long-range portable flame-thrower system." Operation "Heat Transfer" at Oklahoma's Research Institute is exploring the "susceptibility of potential target components to defeat by thermal action." And at Cornell Aeronautical Labs, Project "Heat Wave," which is classified "secret," is developing new "Armed Forces operations" in "flame warfare, grenades, fire bombs, white phosphorous bombs" and napalm.

Chemical and biological warfare and "software" research--The magazine lists 55 universities with descriptions of chemical and biological warfare research which they are doing. It also lists 24 schools where "software" research, most of it dealing with foreign areas is going on.

## Swedes Offered Financial Help

SCHOLARSHIPS for European study are available for students of Swedish descent, offered by the Scandinavian Seminary, an America organization which enrolls college students and other adults for study in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

The study programs are conducted in Scandinavian residential schools known as "folk-hoegskolor," and lasts for nine months from August, 1968 to May, 1969.

Each \$500 scholarship, of which there are 22, covers one-fourth of the seminar's total fee of \$2000, and includes transportation from New York to Sweden, language materials, tuition, board and room for the academic year.

For more information, students should contact Scandinavian Seminar, 140 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

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Candidates for bachelor's, master's and doctor's degrees in any of the above fields are invited to schedule interviews with the NRL representative who will be in the

**GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY**

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Those who for any reason are unable to schedule interviews may write to The Director (Code 1818), Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C. 20390.

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# Students Combine Marriage, Studies

by B.D. Cole

ONE LIVES in a townhouse in Alexandria and buys sport coats at New York's prestigious J. Press. Another drives to work from his house in Beltsville in a 1965 Oldsmobile Cutlass.

A third lives in a large one-bedroom apartment off Connecticut Ave., with furnishings that look like they came from the Door Store and George Kovacks.

They are not junior partners in a brokerage or law firm. They are married, full-time undergraduate students at GW.

GW's married undergraduates do not seem to fit the old stereotype of the starving couple in the shabby third-floor walk-up apartment.

## Grades Improved

The majority of the couples interviewed received help in one form or another from their in-laws. The parents of one 23-year-old senior pay his rent, half the support for his wife and daughter, and his tuition.

One of the couples is given \$300 each month by their in-laws. Another was left a \$6000-a-year trust by his grandfather, and neither he nor his wife have to work.

Most of the students have found that being married has improved their marks.

Christopher Naab, a 25-year-old political science major, failed 17 credit hours his first year at the University of Colorado. He was married after his discharge from the Coast Guard. Now a junior at GW, Christopher has an A-average.

"There's less tendency now to go out and debauch myself," Naab said. "My only problem now is staying away from the T.V."

Fay and Jim Redwine are both pre-med students. Fay is a senior, Jim a second-semester junior. Although they were only married this past June, both Jim and Fay feel that marriage has helped their studies. Said Fay:

"I did well at Penn State, but after I transferred to GW and met Jim, neither of us studied. Last spring, when Jim was in Florida working, I used to go down to see him every three weeks and that didn't do much for my studies."

Fay said that she thinks being married "makes the whole point of studying come across a little clearer." "After all," she added, "we have to finish up. We can't go on living off our parents forever."

Jim Redwine said he thinks marriage has "greatly improved" his studies. Jim's freshman year, which he spent at the University of Virginia, he had a D plus average. He now has an A-average.

## Didn't have to marry

None of the couples interviewed had to get married.

Their reasons for getting married while still in school were much the same as the reasons people have given for getting married since the death of the "arranged marriage."

"We'd been dating for three years," said Christopher Naab, "we just decided that it was about time. We decided that it would be much easier if we got married and she supported me for a few years."

Elizabeth Naab supports her husband quite comfortably, working as a copywriter for Earle Palmer Brown and Associates. Christopher's tuition and books are taken care of by his G. I. Bill allotment.

Stephen Usher, a 26-year-old ex-Marine majoring in Latin American Civilization met his wife, Barbara, during his freshman year at Williams College.

After an abortive semester at another college, and three years in the Marine Corps, Steve returned to Williams and he and Bobby were married in February of his sophomore year.

The Ushers eloped. "It was a spur of the moment thing," said Bobby Usher. "We'd almost done it several times before but changed our minds. We'd gotten engaged in October, but only our friends knew. I wasn't getting along well with my parents at the time, so I didn't think I'd hurt them by eloping."

Bobby Usher discovered that she not only hurt her parents, but that she had gotten herself ex-communicated from the Catholic Church for being married in a civil ceremony. A second wedding in the church mollified both.

Tom Blair and Margaret Watts were married the summer after they graduated from High Point High School in Beltsville. Tom said he married when he did in order to have "four more years of family life."

Tom Blair is now a senior at GW majoring in Spanish language and literature. He in part credits his having a B-average to his being married because, as he put it, he has more to work for and more to lose if he fails.

The majority of the couples said their parents had no objection to their getting married while still in school. There were, however, some exceptions.

## Finds It Rough

John and Nancy Hoehn were married on Nov. 10 by a Prince George's County Clerk. John is 20, Nancy is 19. John had to get his father's permission to marry.

"My father gave his permission without too much friction," said John, "but he wasn't too thrilled. I don't think they were too happy about my getting married before graduating."

Nancy, on the other hand, said her parents were "quite cheerful" about her marriage "because it wasn't a surprise. They'd been expecting it," she said, "ever since I came East from Illinois to be near John."

John and Nancy Hoehn are finding it rough going it alone financially. Nancy has dropped out of school and

is working full time for the telephone company as a drawing clerk. John works part-time as a mailroom clerk for the International Association of Police Chiefs.

John and Nancy have an efficiency apartment on New Hampshire Ave., which John calls "pretty substandard." Nancy spoke forlornly of having a wall cave-in when she tried to plug in a vacuum cleaner.

## Outside The University

John is attending GW tuition-free this semester because his father heads one of the University's research programs. Next semester he will probably be on his own. John said he "hopes to get a loan next semester," but nothing is definite at this time. "I think I'll be in school next year," he said.

The majority of the couples seem to be somewhat removed from the University outside of the class room.

Jim and Fay Redwine said that they don't think GW has anything to offer married students. "We can't even go to football games any more," said Fay.

Jim said that he and Fay would "transfer in a minute" if they weren't both upper classmen.

Steve and Bobby Usher said that they feel quite removed from undergraduate life, but that their feeling of removal is probably caused by their being much older than most of the students. The couple said the majority of their friends are people they knew from their prep school days and the time they spent at Williams who are now doing graduate work in Washington.

"We go to some undergraduate parties that are sort of wild," said Elizabeth Naab, "and some graduate parties that are more than sort of wild." But she was careful to add the fact that most of their "lost weekends" are not spent at GW but in New York City, where she and Christopher made some friends when she was studying at Pratt and he was in the Coast Guard.

The combination of marriage and studies doesn't seem to be presenting most of GW's married undergraduate students with too many problems. And it shouldn't, according to Dr. E. Lakin Phillips, director of the University's Psychological Clinic.

Dr. Phillips said the extremely high divorce rate attributed to young marriages would apply to the 16 and 17-year old range and not to college students. According to Dr. Phillips there is no reason why college marriages shouldn't work out.

"I wouldn't expect married students' problems to stack up any differently from anybody else's," Dr. Phillips said.

"In fact," he added, "you can argue that married students are more mature than the average student. I don't think their being young, undergraduate, and married, dooms them."

## George Mason College

# Pacifist Prof Appeals Reclassification

by Walter Grant

FAIRFAX, Va. (CPS) -- BEFORE last April, George Mason College professor James Shea had not been in contact with his draft board for four years, and there was little reason for him to worry about being drafted.

He had everything going for him -- three children, a profession as an educator with his Ph.D. certificate already on the wall, and his age, 29. He was in no danger from the draft.

Today Shea faces the strong possibility of spending five years in prison for refusing to be inducted into the armed services, not to mention being fired from his job. And he brought it all on himself in order to clear up an inconsistency in his life.

Shea started becoming a pacifist in late 1966. He felt it was inconsistent for him to even recognize the draft, so he returned his draft card last April to his local board, realizing he could be forfeiting the 3-A deferment status he had enjoyed since 1963.

Shea's local board responded to his action by sending him another 3-A draft card. He mailed this card back to the

board, and in July was reclassified 1-A and declared a delinquent. His reclassification was appealed during August and September, and the local board continued sending him new draft cards which he always promptly returned.

In mid-October, Shea was ordered to report to Richmond, Va. on Nov. 9 for induction into the Army. He went to Richmond and participated in the induction process, but then refused to take the oath that would have made him a member of the armed services.

The full impact of Shea's decision not to cooperate with the Selective Service System remains unclear. He has filed a suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C. challenging the Selective Service regulations under which he was reclassified. The court, however, has ruled it lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter of the case.

Shea's attorney, Robert Turtle, said he will appeal the District Court decisions to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

In the suit, Shea and his attorney claim the Selective Service regulations that create the status

of delinquency violate the Constitution by failing to provide for due process of law. Shea said he was reclassified and declared a delinquent without a hearing or access to the judicial system.

Besides his court battle, Shea may face trouble from the administration of George Mason College, which is run by the University of Virginia. In his motion for an injunction to block Shea's prosecution, Turtle said, "It seems quite clear that should criminal proceedings be brought against Shea during the pendency of this suit, the pressure for dismissing or suspending Shea from his position at the university will increase to the point at which the board of trustees will have no recourse but to sacrifice Shea on the altar of public opinion."

Already, David D. Hudson, a senior at the college, has called for Shea's resignation. Hudson claims Shea is giving the college a bad reputation. So far, the administration has taken no action against Shea, but a committee of five full professors has been named to advise Chancellor Louis A. Thompson on

what the college should do if Shea is prosecuted.

However, Shea thinks he has strong faculty and student support. "We have a very conservative student body, but the students seem to be aware of the importance of preserving academic freedom," he said. "Many students have said they disagree with what I am doing, but they still don't think I should be fired."

Shea thinks it is healthy for peaceful confrontations to occur between protestors and government officials who support the war and the draft. "But I think actions like resisting the draft, refusing taxes, and sitting in at induction centers have to flow from a kind of non-violent revolution within a person. These should be overt expressions of a revolution going on inside a person's personal life."

## Book Exchange

All money and unsold books from the Alpha Phi Omega Book Exchange must be picked up in room 107 of the Student Union Annex Friday and Saturday between noon and 4 p.m.

College Men, (Teachers, Too)  
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## IN THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC MONTHLY

"Where Graduate Schools Fall": They are stuck in a complacent rut of pure academia and antediluvian requirements, write two Harvard educators.

"Advice to a Draftee": Published for the first time, this letter written by Leo Tolstoy in 1899 to a desperate young potential conscript bears a relevance to America in 1968.

"On Civil Disobedience": by Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., a carefully reasoned examination of the problem by a federal judge directly confronted with the issue.

"The Perversity of Aubrey Beardsley": A fascinating examination of the rococo artist whose work has become a cult for the sixties.

AT YOUR NEWSSTAND NOW



## Editorials

## Legislative Slavery

"I WILL ASK for more vigorous enforcement of all our drug laws by increasing the number of Federal drug and narcotics control officials by more than 30 percent," President Johnson told the nation in his recent State of the Union message.

And the crackdown has begun here and across the country. Raids in D.C. during the past two weeks have brought about the arrests of over 50 people for drug offenses or drug-related activities--including several GW students.

Less effort should be expended on enforcement of outdated, meaningless narcotics laws and penalties. Drug abuse laws need to be revamped; penalties for marijuana use should be abolished. Food and Drug Administrator James Goddard has publicly said that marijuana is not physiologically addictive and noted similarities in the effects of the drug to those of alcohol.

The threat of a raid at GW hangs continuously and ominously over the campus. Persistent rumors of narcotics agents working not only on the campus but in dormitories are heard--the University can neither support nor condone such "big-brother" activity. Such efforts would be an affront to the constitutional rights of free speech and privacy both in the classroom and "at home" (in dormitories).

At New York State University at Stony Brook two weeks ago, over 200 police and narcotics agents invaded university buildings and dorms in a pre-dawn raid during final exams period, arresting 30 to 40 students. We do not want a Stony Brook incident here.

Trafficking and use of hard narcotics must be controlled, but further chemical and medical discrimination is necessary, with a concurrent rewriting of the laws. Marijuana cannot be compared with opium, cocaine, and heroin.

President Johnson said, "The time has come to stop the sale of slavery to the young." Yet the system remains the slavemaster, beating the young with an irresponsible legislative whip.

## Making The Grade

WHAT TO DO with grades has been a continuing problem. Grades are, perhaps, the enigma of higher education.

Dr. Gallagher brought the issue out of the philosophical realm and plunked it into the mouths and hearts of thousands of students, faculty and administrators at this University--an action which in itself is credible. Many of the juvenile actions on both sides of the issue were not credible, however.

But thinking (both rationally and emotionally) about an issue of such flexibility does not easily render a solution, or even a suggestion for change.

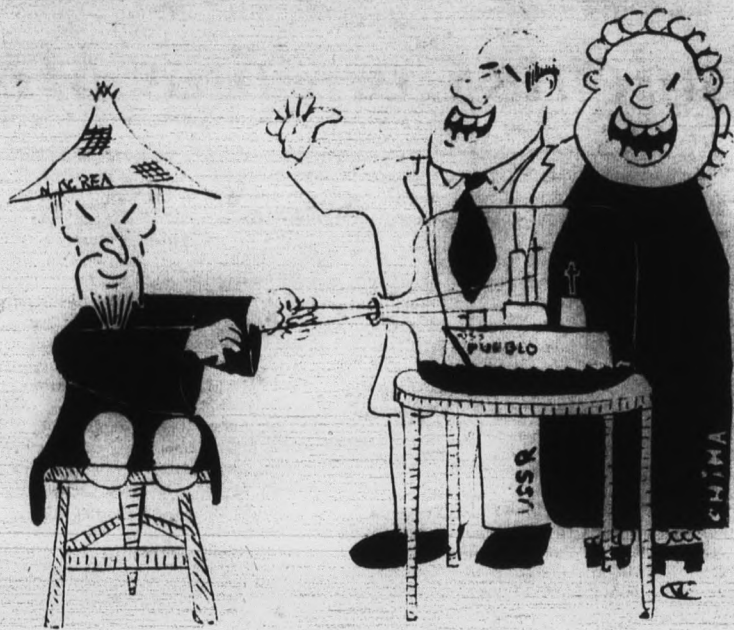
Logical argument shows the capriciousness, fallibilities and deficiencies of grades--and most other grading systems. But no solution is accessible, short of abolishing grades--an alternative not often considered because the whole education-recruitment system would have to change first.

Education in its classical sense can not take place without a close teacher-student relationship. In a class taught by television, or one with 500 students straining to hear the words of the professor on stage 25 yards away, the education process is hindered--and even more hindered is the evaluation process.

Perhaps any class with over 20 students should be pass-fail. In a class with less than 20 a professor can at least make an honest and personal attempt at evaluation.

## Petition

ALMOST HALF the offices in last year's Student Council election went uncontested on election day. Petitioning for office is now open. Exercise your rights, protect your privileges. Petition to run for an office in an effective student government.



Look...Junior Has Taken Up A New Hobby

## Letters to the Editor

Yes, Virginia...

Dear Virginia:

You have a right to be terrified by reports that a certain anthropology professor has told you that a grading system doesn't, or shouldn't, exist. Why that's like saying that the G.R.E. doesn't exist, or even that the Educational Testing Service is just a figment of your imagination. Well, Virginia, one might then even say that Phi Beta Kappa is a Greek translation of Winken, Blinken, and Nod.

Yes, Virginia, there will always be a grade system. As long as students need verification of the amount of growth they have attained in academia. As long as professors care to record a symbolic token of appreciation for having communicated successfully with certain students.

Certainly there are weaknesses in any system but does this permit elimination of the system. Certainly one rotten apple can ruin the barrel, but does this mean that we need to throw away the whole barrel of apples?

So don't worry, Virginia, there must always be a grading system. Let the cynics go to restaurants and pay \$6.95 for a Grade B steak and beguile themselves into thinking they are enjoying a Grade A prime. Let the cynics go to the theatre and not applaud, and let them euphorically and continuously watch reruns of that obvious classic, "The Beautiful Blonde from Bashful Bend."

/s/ R.A. Honeygosky

## A Humor Magazine?

It was quite an experience going through the WIG, not that I have never seen such type of publication, but rather especially because it carried the name of our University. I suggest that the University control the quality of publications carrying its name; this will incur no infringement of the right of students to write about any subject they choose, but would stir them to revert to more intelligent ways of conveying their ideas.

It is saddening, among other things, to see on page 13 of the WIG of last week the degree of cheapness with which the WIG

tries to extract a laugh. By printing the photograph of the Mosque of the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., and dubbing the House of God "an ancient Chinese house of prostitution." I am sure this was more saddening to the good part of Christians and Jews who fear God and respect the house of his worship, regardless. I know it was very embarrassing to my friends from this country to apologize for such humor.

It might have been a tasteless joke only, but it surely adds to the misconception and ignorance of a lot of the people here about Islam, the religion that derives its name from the peaceful submission to the will of God, who sent all the holy prophets, the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospels and the Koran, and whose last prophet told his followers: "He who hurts, even by words, a Jew or a Christian for their belief, I will be his prosecutor on the Day of Judgment."

I suggest that the WIG's staff add to their knowledge by reading rather than adding to the ignorance of people by writing.

/s/ Laith Shubellat

## Source of Amusement...

This University seems to be an unending source of amusement. We first had Robin Kaye and various groups attempting to give GW a little national publicity by being the second school to rid itself of military recruiters in protest to General Hershey's directive. This was done despite the fact that the last recruiter to appear on campus, the Marines on Nov. 20, spoke to the greatest number of students ever to see a recruiter here. Robin Kaye has successfully defended the rights of a minority (which were only dubiously threatened) while obstructing the right of choice of a majority.

Now we have Robin Kaye et al screaming because President Elliott has to rescind his original order without consulting them! President Elliott is using a little judgment and a little of his power to decide that Hershey's order has been clarified, a decision already reached by the Ivy League schools, the attorney general, General Hershey and me. I

suspect what Robin Kaye really wants to see is a clarification of the entire draft system, and seems to be losing out. So he is seeking to hang on to his petty victories.

Robin Kaye seems to be asking, "Who does President Elliott think he is?" I ask -- who does Robin Kaye think he is? If I want to go to Vietnam while he stays here, at least let me go as an officer in the service of my choice.

/s/ Ken Labowitz

## Exams 'Happening'...

GW continuously amazes me concerning its conflict of policies. The point in question concerns the "happening" in Thurston Hall during finals. All day notices were posted in the halls warning occupants to "shut up or get out."

While attempting to do the aforementioned studying, a sound resembling something between a dying cow and the Rolling Stones wafted through the dorm. Superdorm was having a party complete with coke, pizza and all the noise you could stand for the mere price of 50 cents.

While I usually have no objections to parties, we should have been allowed the choice of either not having the party during finals or at least the privilege of being allowed to speak in the halls.

/s/Judith Mendoza

## A Puzzlement...

I am opposed to what I believe is this country's illegal involvement in Vietnam, and have used every available means of lawful protest. I was active in the University Senate movement which resulted in the recommendation to President Elliott to impose a ban on military recruiting so long as student rights were in jeopardy. And I am also a member of the Senate Executive Committee, and am in full support of the president's action in removing the ban.

I must say, I am puzzled by your editorial -- and indeed am uncertain as to just what is the

(See LETTERS, p. 11)



# Never Trust a Preposition

by Dick Wolfsie

MANY EXCITING and fact-nating events have occurred since the Hatchet published on Jan. 9.

Students on this campus witnessed the post-hypnotic suggestion of Patrick Gallagher (actually, the whole thing started because he lost his grade book.)

President Lloyd H. Elliott lifted the BAN on this campus, and left his University defenseless. Both of these stories were not only covered in the Washington Post, but enjoyed extensive radio and even television coverage. One event, however, while not as well publicized, deserves the attention of all students. This is the story of Stanley.

Stanley is an eight-year-old Negro boy who attached himself to me just about the time the Wig was being sold on campus. When I first met him, I was immediately convinced of his honesty. I gave him a dollar and asked him to get me a coke (I had six people follow him). When he returned with the correct change I took him to my bosom (now there's a phrase I never thought I'd use) and befriended him.

I soon discovered that Stanley had been taking Wigs out of my office, and selling them without my knowledge (my knowledge, needless to say, isn't worth much--it suffers in both supply and demand). It soon came to my attention that Stanley had stolen 18 WIGS, and with the nine dollars had purchased a walkie-talkie. Here is the conversation that followed...

"Stanley," I said, "How could you steal from me. I'm not going to be your friend anymore."

"That's okay, I got plenty of friends, and I'm not telling you where the money is at."

"Stanley, I don't care if you steal money, break windows, curse and chase women, but Stanley, don't ever end a sentence with a preposition."

I was trying to teach the kid something, but he was too smart for me. "Why Stanley, if you steal from me, steal from Leo's and steal from your mother, why don't you rob a bank."

"I don't get out of school till 3:30."

I continued the questioning.

"Who do you talk to on your walkie-talkie."

"I talk to my friends, man."

"Why can't you just go and see your friends."

"I'm in school during visiting hours."

"Oh, that's too bad. Are they in the hospital?"

"No, D.C. Jail."

Now don't get me wrong about Stanley. I'm NOT prejudiced. In fact, some of my best friends have walkie-talkies. But justice must be done, so I decided to call the proper authorities.

"Good afternoon, D.C. PO-lice station."

"Good afternoon, I'd like to report a little boy who stole nine dollars from me."

"I see, now where can we find him at."

"Never mind, I'll handle it myself."

Irene Parsons, Jimilou Mason

## Outstanding Alumni

by Patti Goodman

This is another in a series of features on outstanding alumni.

IRENE PARSONS, assistant administrator for Personnel for the Veterans Administration, holds the highest position ever held by a woman in the Federal Government. She obtained her Masters Degree at GW under a special Veterans Affairs Administrator's program established here.

During World War II, Miss Parsons was a lieutenant in the Coast Guard. Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, commended her to Congress as an incentive to women in public service "proving that devotion to duty and preparation for service through study and experience are the pre-requisites for study and success."

Miss Parsons was awarded the Federal Woman's Award and was noted for her skill in recruiting quickly when world events required extra at the V.A.

When she met in the White House with President Johnson they discussed government, work, and women. Of women, Miss Parsons said, "I'm not trying to promote them specially. Neither do I want them denied their chances to serve to capacity. I've seen evidences of discrimination against women in government and studies have shown it existed."

According to Miss Parsons, whom President Johnson calls a "can-do" lady, women now find that it is easier for them to succeed in the business world.

Jimilou Mason

Jimilou Mason received her BA from GW in 1953. She began studying art, and later found an interest in sculpting.

She sculpted the bronze bust

of President Johnson, which he has had made into many small copies, which he gives to all visiting heads of state, and which he recently presented to Pope Paul during his Christmas stop-over in Rome.

In 1966 she was appointed to the National Council of Arts where she will serve for a six year term. She is only one of two women chosen for his committee, the other is Marion Anderson.

## Letters--from p. 10

basis of your criticism. The president solicited student participation in determining University policy with respect to General Hershey's letter. The resulting ban on military recruiting on campus was expressly stated to be a temporary departure from the open campus policy of the University, pending rescission, clarification, or modification of the Hershey letter, which would protect the students' legitimate right of protest. The policy was set, and it was arrived at through utilizing every medium of democratic expression.

Subsequent to the president's action, explicit assurance was given by the White House that the draft law will not be operated in a punitive fashion, that reclassification will not be made because of protest activities, that only the courts will act in cases of illegal protest, and that draft boards have no jurisdiction to determine the legality or propriety of any protest action. More than that, the letter noted General Hershey's acceptance of the policies expressed; and that acceptance was later demonstrated by his sending a copy of the letter to every draft board in the country. Thus the action taken by GW and others produced very tangible results.

On the basis of these facts,

by Germinder Bedi

International Student From India

THE VALE OF KASHMIR, long known for its natural beauty, has now become a symbol of complex international disputes. For its inhabitants' introduction to the twentieth century has been rude--most Kashmiris saw tanks before they saw a civilian car.

Before the British left India in 1947 there were about 500 independent Indian states on the Indian sub-continent of British India. British India was ruled directly by the British government; all other states recognized British sovereignty to various degrees. British India was divided into India and Pakistan; the rulers of the 500 semi-

and consistent with the policy determination made by the representatives of all the students and faculty of the University, President Elliott announced, following consultation with the Executive Committee, that the ban was lifted "so long as the legitimate rights of students to protest are not impaired." That decision, I respectfully suggest, was not a change of policy but an implementation of it; not a legislative act but an executive one. And it was necessarily his to make. He felt, and not without reason, that to insist on a public retraction of the original letter by General Hershey would be both unrealistic and impractical. Inevitably it would have been construed as at the least fatuous, and at worst as an expression of official University opposition to the war. And prompt response to the White House assurances was indicated.

I oppose the war, but I am persuaded that my right to protest, and that of the students is now fully protected. If it is again threatened further action will be taken consistent with the policy decisions made by the faculty and student body.

/s/ Richard C. Allen  
Professor of Law

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"SPLENDID INTERVIEW! HE'S ECCENTRIC, BIGOTED & DEVIOUS. HE SHOULD MAKE A SPLENDID ADDITION TO OUR FACULTY!"

The Enigma

## Kashmir--A Victory for No One

autonomous states had the choice of accession with either India or Pakistan, or complete independence.

Problems arose in the case of three states, Hyderabad, Junyadh and Kashmir. The first two had Muslim rulers with predominantly Hindu populations and the last one had a Hindu ruler with a predominantly Muslim population. The rulers of Hyderabad and Junyadh leaned towards Pakistan, but the Indian government, declaring that since a majority of the population in both states wanted to join India, invaded and occupied both states. Pakistan, using similar logic, invaded Kashmir and captured two-fifths of the state.

The Kashmir dispute forced both countries to heavy defense spending. The issue arouses intense passions in both countries. Legally India has sovereignty over Kashmir, but morally it reneged on a promise made to the people of Kashmir to hold a plebiscite. Politically it is important for Pakistan to have Kashmir. Pakistan was formed on the premise that people of two different religions (Hindu

and Muslim) cannot live together. If the Muslims in Kashmir live happily in India it destroys the philosophy on which Pakistan was formed.

Since 1947 there have been many U.N. debates, border skirmishes and in 1965 a full scale war over Kashmir. But this is all history. What about the future? What do the Kashmiris want most?

The key to any solution of the issue now is Shiekh Abdullah, affectionately known as Sher-e-Kashmir (the lion of Kashmir). The people of Kashmir love him with a religious fervor. After almost 17 years in jail the Shiekh was released by the Indian government on New Years day. Since then he has been quietly meeting with various leaders in India and may soon go to Pakistan for further talks. Finally, as the Shiekh once said, "The Kashmir dispute has to be solved peacefully and amicably. The solution must not represent a victory for either India or Pakistan and the wishes of the people of Kashmir must be taken into account."

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# Arts and Entertainment



THE HAPPENINGS will be appearing with Anthony and the Imperials and Flip Wilson in Inaugural Concert, Feb. 9. Tickets are \$4.00 and are available now at the Student Union Ticket office.

## Kennedy Center

# 1970 Completion Scheduled

by Robin Warshaw

THE CONTROVERSIAL re-naming of the floundering National Cultural Center to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts which was rushed through Congress in early 1964 angered many. Protest grew over the direction of the Center's financial policy to a greater dependency on public funds. More sharply felt, however, was the argument that Congress had still as yet to appropriate funds for a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt and that the J.F.K. memorial idea was being used to play on public sympathy to gain aid for a faltering project.

Supporters of the Center defend it as an institution that will provide educational programs to people of all ages. Miss Susan Emery, the Center's special assistant for press and public affairs, stated the Center's aim as being to bring the best American performers in theater, opera and ballet to Washington. The Center would also serve as a port of entry for foreign entertainers.

Designed by Edward Durrell Stone, the Performing Arts Center will consist of three major halls for concert, opera and theater (including studio theater). The program committee, headed by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., is hoping to establish resident national theater, ballet and opera companies. They would perform at the Center for three to six months and then go on tour. Plans are also being considered for holding university festivals.

The Center's financial problems stemmed from a \$15.5 million Federal grant which it could receive only by raising an identical sum to be raised through public donations. These public gifts, which far surpassed the required sum, include donations from foreign countries which will serve to make the Center opulent, if not magnificent. Norway contributed 12 crystal chandeliers to grace the concert hall; Italy, over \$1 million worth of white marble; West Germany, the bronze entrance doors and pieces of sculpture; Japan, the curtain for the opera house. Denmark is providing the furniture and the services of one of her foremost de-

signers (the Center has no artistic director) for the Grand Foyer which is to be the world's largest and decorated in a formal red, white and gold decor. A \$15.4 million Treasury loan will provide for the Center's three-level underground parking garage.

With the completion date set for Spring, 1970, the Center's administrative board is actively

pursuing an additional \$5 million. Upon achieving this goal, the J.F.K. Center for the Performing Arts will finally bring a national arts center of merit to this country. In the words of the late President Kennedy, we have: "an obligation to accord the arts attention and respect and status, so that what freedom makes possible, a free society will make necessary."

## Agora Reopening

# Brooke's Blues Band

by Marc Richard Martin

THE AGORA opened its doors for the spring semester last week-end with Blues-singer graduate student Steve Brooke on its stage both Friday and Saturday nights. It was a jammed house both evenings.

Brooke sang alone Friday, accompanying himself on guitar and harmonica. Saturday, however, he was backed up by piano-organ, electric bass and drums. In addition, Brooke displayed his own talents on both sax and organ.

Sticking to the heavy blues of Mose Allison, Chuck Berry et al, Auditions Begin Tonight For "Three Cuckolds"

AUDITIONS for "The Three Cuckolds," the spring drama of the University Players will be held tonight, tomorrow and Thursday in Studio A at 7:30 p.m. Students wishing to audition must first sign-up for an audition appointment in the Player's office off Lisner lobby.

"The Three Cuckolds" is an Italian street farce of the 16th century, a "commedia dell'arte." It will be performed March 14 and 15 in historical style with original costumes designed by Mrs. Gina Wittlin and scenery by David Kieserman. It is a slapstick comedy with a lot of movement and action--players' movements will be choreographed by director David Gustafson.

Brooke enthused his audience on Friday night, but enraptured it on Saturday. It was a Blues night. The audience stomped and clapped along with the music, while whistles and rebel yells were heard after each number. It should be noted, perhaps, that a large segment of the audience was the performer's drunk friends.

While Brooke's performance occupied the center of this musical experience, David Phillips greatly enhanced the Blues sound. Whether playing the piano with his organ or using his vocal talents, Phillips provided the type of rhythmic competition which Brooke needed to reach his climax. Eric Mink kept the group together with his drumming. Tim Rappell showed he could play bass guitar satisfactorily, if not enthusiastically.

Saturday night was the first appearance of the group (The New Foggy Bottom Blues Band) in fact it was their first rehearsal. When this unusual spontaneity is coupled with the fact that the lead guitarist, Leroy Smith, couldn't make the gig, one is even more impressed with their performance.

Yet the future of the blues band remains foggy. If Smith can fit in, and the group can perform as they did Saturday night consistently, it might be a great thing. As for Brooke and his musical versatility, he will succeed, regardless of circumstances.

# Environment Stimulates Senses

by Toni Falbo

WHEN A CHILD walks through the Washington Gallery of Modern Art, he is delighted. An adult is entertained. They both are reacting to the current exhibit, the clever collection of incongruous creations called "Intercourse '68," by Lloyd McNeill.

A Washington artist, McNeill "has structured his composition as a spectacle of both prearranged and improvisational elements drawn from his experience in the contemporary visual and musical arts," according to the exhibit's brochure.

If one naively wanders through the composition, it seems to be a playground of weird sounds, flashing lights, slide shows, TV's and murals. You'll find yourself squeezing through small openings, scribbling on the walls,

and scraping metal dish racks. And if you're lucky, some musicians will be performing 'tres avant-garde' compositions on electrified toy instruments.

The slide show, in contrast to the throbbing ooze of the Ambassador's light show, is a series of still shots of crystalline-like shapes. Moving filters contribute a gradual shift of color and form to each slide, while taped, barbaric-modern music accompanies the large visual displays.

Nearby, colored lights and piercing bleeps shower McNeill's junk sculpture.

This three level, contrived environment attempts to combine all the arts. Indeed, all the senses are stimulated and one becomes alert and even enthralled by this total environment. It is questionable, however, whether this stimulation is predominantly

That's why I called this show 'Intercourse '68.' This composition then is not intended to be an art show, in the traditional sense, but more of a social stimulant, that through participation, is supposed to increase man's awareness of his own sensations. In effect, the Washington Gallery of Modern Art has become a clinic. It endeavors not so much to display art, but to improve man.

That the composition accomplishes its creator's lofty intentions is doubtful. Most viewers consider the show to be simple fun. One enjoys it, as one would enjoy a circus. No profound meanings are derived. McNeill admitted this. "I don't expect two out of a thousand to get the message," he said.

Hence, there are two levels of interpretation: (1) the superficial one that the majority receives and (2) the deeper one that Mc-



LLOYD MCNEILL--is his total environment an entertainment or social therapy?

aesthetic. One may be equally sensitized by the flashing lights and sudden noises of rush hour traffic.

McNeill, in an interview, agreed that this composition is not purely an aesthetic work. In his words, "It is about stimuli and environment, social interaction -- what happens between light and sound, you and me.

Neill and a few others seem to tease out of the show.

Continuing until February 11, "Intercourse '68" will include the following musical groups: Time Machine, Feb. 1; Archie Shepp Quintet and dancers, Feb. 2; Urch Perch, Feb. 8, and Herbie Hancock, Feb. 9. Admission is free to Gallery members, fifty cents for students.

# Theater, Lively Arts Films to be Shown

WHAT MAY WELL be GW's first film festival will be held on twelve Fridays beginning Feb. 2. The festival, sponsored by the University Players and the National Collegiate Players will show films made by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey for television broadcast and will feature the theater and lively arts of various countries as well as 6 taped performances of full length plays done by professional and semi-professional theater groups.

Admission to the festival, which will be held in Studio A from 3-4 p.m. on each of the Fridays listed, will be free. Coffee will be served following each showing. The schedule is as follows:

Feb. 2 The English Theater-- "Puritans vs. the Cavaliers"  
Feb. 9 Sweden -- "Fire and Ice"

Feb. 16 Japan -- "The Frozen Moment"

Feb. 23 Nigeria -- "Culture in Transit"

March 1 "Bedtime Story" by Sean O'Casey-- Seattle Repertory Theater

March 8 India -- "Haunting Passage"

March 15 "The French Theater"

March 22 "The Rivalry" by Norman Corwin -- Cleveland Playhouse

March 29 "The Dumbwaiter" by Harold Pinter-- Hull-House Theater, Chicago

April 19 "St. Patrick's Day" by Sheridan--Charles Playhouse, Boston and Greece-- "The Inner World"

April 26 "The Beautiful People" by William Saroyan -- Pittsburgh Playhouse

May 3 "The Trojan Woman" by Euripides -- Alley Theater, Houston.



# L.H. Muftee's 'Wig' Praised

by Edward L. Gold  
Special to the Hatchet

MOST PEOPLE like critics to announce their decision on any given work of art (be it movies, drama, books, or "The Wig") somewhere in the first paragraph. I suppose that it is a good idea since most people never find their way into the second paragraph. Who am I to do otherwise? All right, here is my opinion: Yes, you should read "The Wig." If you want to know why, you will have to keep reading.

"The Wig" is the first attempt at a humor magazine by GW students and by their guiding force, Dick Wolfie. Keeping this in mind, "The Wig" compares favorably with long established magazines (both college and professional.) Now, you might think this is quite an accomplishment. And it is. But here's the catch: most humor magazines in this country are bad. They lack the fast paced, spur-of-the-moment quality that is essential to humor (if we presuppose humor to be funny.) And when they do find something funny or something that they think is funny, it is soundly beaten to death. Humor that is too well planned becomes obvious and the reader begins to second guess the comic. Sadly, the second guesser always steals the punch line. Such are the problems that face "The Wig."

But all this should not be misconstrued. I wrote earlier that "The Wig" should be read. It should be read because there is a lot that is funny in this magazine and the rest is still very encouraging. What is outstanding in this magazine are the pictures. They contain that quality of humor I mentioned earlier. The "dumb pictures" were great, but the back cover was even greater. The pictures alone make the magazine worth buying.

But there is also much that is worth reading. Dick Wolfie's best contribution comes in the form of the very funny "The First Panty Raid." The best

satire can be found in "Bye Bye Bio" by P. Spencer Wachtel. Also worth reading, are the "Wig Guide to Apartment Living," "The Able Aborigine," by S. A. Bornstein and "I. Quit" by Bob Cutler. But Jay M. Silberner provides the funniest contribution to the magazine in his "The Further Adventures of Captain Sincere." I hope that there will be more of his work in the next issue.

Yet when I finished reading "The Wig," I felt cheated. There seemed to be much that was not funny and much that was wasted. But it was still encouraging. Editor Wolfie has included many different kinds of humor in what

seems to be an attempt to find out what will make a truly funny magazine. He has succeeded in some areas and he has failed in others. But what is important is that he is trying and he is learning. If he has learned anything from this first attempt, then the second issue of "The Wig" should be something worth looking forward to.

Two final comments. First, physical qualities of the magazine and its layout, are not what they should be. A fiftycent magazine deserves to look a lot sharper. Secondly, why was one of the best pictures in the magazine ruined by a needless explanation of why it was funny?



THE WIG--on sale at the Student Union ticket office.

## Saga Of A Hot Doll

by Dick Wolfie

IF YOU'RE LIKE ME (God forbid) and you've never seen Audrey Hepburn in a bad movie, and you're not interested in breaking a perfect record, go see "Wait Until Dark."

The plot is intricate, sometimes confusing, and sometimes you're not sure why certain people turn up at certain places at particular times. But plot comprehension is not necessary to appreciate the mounting tension and ingenious script.

The story is about Miss Hepburn who plays a beautiful (of course) blind (interesting, huh) woman (what else), who unknowingly is in possession of a doll worth several million dollars. When the billion dollar Barbie is temporarily misplaced, the original owners contrive an intricate plan to regain the doll. But "finders keepers, losers weepers," as Jack Weston, Alan Arkin, and Richard Crenna find out, as Miss Hepburn physically out-fights and mentally outwits the combined weight of these triple troublemakers.

Crenna's performance seems only adequate (nothing could be better than Luke McCoy), Weston I never like, but Arkin is a

genius. This versatile actor, star of the "Russians are Coming," plays three different roles in an attempt to fool Miss Hepburn, and is superb in all of them.

As the picture nears its end, Miss Hepburn realizes that Arkin is returning for a final rendezvous with sex and murder, in that order (unless Arkin is even more messed up than we think. By the way, Arkin continually tells his cohorts that he's from Scarsdale, which could explain anything). Audrey then turns off all the lights in a desperate effort to equalize the battle.

In the final seconds of the movie, Sam, that's Audrey's husband, returns home unaware that his wife has had a busy day. "Anything interesting happen today," (I wish he would have said), but instead he assures his wife "she's the best blind lady in the world." The audience is not pleased with this rather idealistic reaction to Audrey's 24 hour ordeal with horror, but "a rose is a rose," and you know what they say about spades.

P.S. I take it back, I liked Walter Dentin better.



for information contact  
The New Studio  
333-8170 338-4580

## February Theater Openings

Washington area theaters will be offering student discounts. They include:

NATIONAL REPERTORY THEATER at Ford's Theater--50% reduction for groups of ten or more. \$2.50 charge per person per performance. 347-7242.

ARENA STAGE--\$1.75 at the Student Union ticket office for week-day nights and Saturday matinees when available, -- payable no more than 48 hours before the performance. 638-6700.

THE LITTLE THEATER of ALEXANDRIA--information on student rates available at their box office. 683-0496.

Offerings for the month of February in the Washington area include:

N.R.T.--"John Brown's Body" by Stephen Vincent Benet  
ARENA STAGE--"The Tenth Man" by Paddy Chayefsky. Feb. 1, 2, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27.

"Room Service" by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Feb. 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25, 28, 29.

THE LITTLE THEATER of ALEXANDRIA--"Fallen Angels" by Noel Coward. Feb. 1, 2, 3.

WASHINGTON THEATER CLUB--"Caligula" by Camus. Opens Feb. 15.

"No Man's Land" by John Wilson through Feb. 11. 265-4700.  
GW EXPERIMENTAL THEATER--"In White America." Feb. 16, 18, 23, 25. In Studio A and the Agora.

THEATER LOBBY--"Spoon River Anthology" by Edgar Lee Masters. Feb. 29-March 4. EX 3-5818.

NATIONAL THEATER--"Black Comedy" by Peter Shaffer. Through Feb. 3.

"The Impossible Years." Feb. 5-17. NA 8-3393.

MORRIS MECHANIC THEATER (Baltimore)--"The Little Foxes" by Lillian Hellman. Feb. 5-24. 1 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. 301-685-5020.

GARRICK PLAYERS--"Live Like Pigs" by John Arden. Through Feb. 11.

"The Old Jew" by Murray Schisgal.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY--"The Victors" by Jean Paul Sartre. Feb. 15-17, 21-24.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY -- "Midnight Theater." Begins Feb. 9.

UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND--"Ah, Wilderness" by Sherwood Anderson. Feb. 29-March 3.

## Dance Auditions

THE UNDERGRADUATE Performing Company of Dance Production Groups will begin its activities for spring semester by holding auditions for new members on Feb. 1, at 4:30 p.m. in building J. These auditions are open to anyone with dance ex-

perience. Plans for this semester include a program of collaboration in the arts, with programs ranging from improvisation to planned performances; beginning with an evening of exchange of forms, and culminating in a happening.

Graduates of the

## SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING COLUMBIAN COLLEGE and SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT

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# Twenty Students Named to GW

THE UNIVERSITY CHAPTER of Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honor society, has elected 20 new members. They will be initiated on Saturday, March 2.

MARGARET P. ALDEN of 819 Church St., Alexandria, Va., is a senior majoring in English literature. She is studying on a four-year scholarship from the American Can company and was a member of Alpha Lambda Delta, freshman women's scholarship honorary.

LEWIS BOGATY of 2430 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, is a senior majoring in English. He is student manager of the Agora. He is on the dean's list and

Washington-Lee High School.

MARGARET STANLEY BOONE of 3822 N. Vernon St., Arlington, Va., is a senior majoring in biology. She is a graduate of Yorktown High School. In her freshman year, she won the Panhellenic award for the freshman woman with the highest average. She was a member of Alpha Lambda Delta, freshman women's scholastic honorary. Her social sorority is Alpha Delta Pi.

TONI FALBO of 14 Piping Rock

Sigma Lambda.

YVONNE COOK GREENFIELD of 11547 Mapleridge Road, Reston, Va., is a graduate student in French. She received the degree of Bachelor of Education with distinction from the University in 1967. Born in England, she attended schools there and studied at London University.

School, she has been active in campus events and has served on the Student Council and is a member of Mortar Board, senior women's leadership honorary, and Alpha Kappa Delta, national sociology fraternity. She has been a member of the University Center Committee and has worked with SERVE.

KATHLEEN KELLY of 2475 Virginia Ave., NW, is a senior in the School of Education majoring in English. She is a member of Sigma Delta Pi, national

Rochelle High School and attended Hobart College in Geneva, N.Y., where he was on the Dean's list and a member of the Freshman Baseball team. A member of the 1967 Cherry Tree staff, he is also a member of the Political Affairs Society and participates in Intramural sports.

ARNOLD G. LEVY of 704 Hercules Road, Wilmington, Del., was accepted after his junior year in the "7-year plan" of the GW Medical School. He will therefore receive his B.A. Degree in June, 1968, also the end of his first year in the Medical School. Levy is also a member of Phi Sigma Delta Social fraternity, and



Margaret Alden

holds a Board of Trustees scholarship.

LAURA BONN of 4306 N. Carolyn Spring Road, Arlington, Va., is a senior majoring in chemistry. She won the Sigma Kappa prize for chemistry in her freshman year. She is now serving her second term as secretary of the GW chapter of Iota Sigma Pi, women's national chemistry honorary. She is a member of Alpha Theta Nu, scholarship holders' society; and was a member of Tassels, sophomore women's service honorary, Alpha Lambda Delta, freshmen women's scholastic honorary, and Big Sis, upperclass women's service organization. She is a graduate of



Lewis Bogaty

Drive, Silver Spring, Md., is a senior majoring in psychology. A graduate of High Point High School in Beltsville, Md., she was selected to appear in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, 1967-68 edition. She is historian of Mortar Board, national senior women's service honorary, and a member of the staff of The Hatchet. She received a National Science Foundation Summer Research grant this past summer. She was cultural affairs chairman of People-to-People, and worked on the Student Council committee to modify the semester and Serve.

ROGER FINCH of 825 New Hampshire Ave., NW, is a senior majoring in music theory. He holds a board of Trustees tuition scholarship. A member of the Russian Club and the Russian Choir he also belongs to Alpha



Laura Bonn

She has been studying at GW with scholarship aid from the Columbian women, an alumnae group which sponsors scholarships for deserving women students at GW.

TOVA INDRITZ of 1725 Dublin Drive, Silver Spring, Md., is a senior majoring in sociology. A graduate of Northwood High



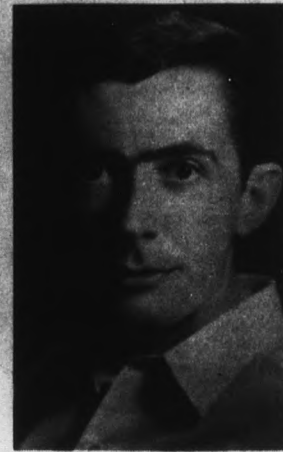
Toni Falbo

Spanish honor society, and has been studying at the University with the aid of a Board of Trustees Scholarship and a New York State Regents Scholarship.

MARLENE KOBRE of 620 21st St., NW, is a senior majoring in American studies. She plans to attend graduate school in September to work for the doctorate in English. She is president of Alpha Epsilon Phi social sorority.

HARRY LONDA of 4423 Stanford St., Chevy Chase, Md., is a senior majoring in psychology. He is a graduate of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School. He was a National Science Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellow in the summer of 1967 and was a member of Phi Eta Sigma, freshman men's honorary. He is employed by the GW Library.

MICHAEL H. LEEDS of 77 Wilmet Circle, Scarsdale, N.Y., is a Senior majoring in political science. He is a graduate of New



Roger Finch

served as rush chairman in 1965, as well as a member of the ticket committees for three Student Council concerts.

LOWELL EARL LIEBERSTEIN of 12700 Timberlane Road, Palos Park, Ill., is a senior political science major. A member of Dobro Slovo, the Russian Honor Society, he was also selected for the Political Science Honors Program in September 1967. He is secretary of Delta Phi Epsilon social fraternity, on the executive board of Students for Better Government, and vice-president of the Young Republicans.

THIERRY S. LIVERMAN of 3325 O St., NW, is a senior majoring in physics. He is a 1965 graduate of the Ecole Francaise Internationale in

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Student Union Annex - Room 209

Wednesday, Jan. 31, Between 2-4  
Thursday, Feb. 1, Between 11-2



# Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa

Washington, D.C. He is president of the D.C. Gamma Chapter of Pi Mu Epsilon, national



Yvonne Greenfield

mathematics honorary. HANNA MARKS of Goslar,



Tova Indritz

Germany, is a graduate student in German. She is a graduate of Chapel Hill School in Waltham, Mass. and the Christian V Dohan Schule in Goslar, Ger-



Kathleen Kelly

many. She has a graduate teaching assistantship for 1967-1968 and is employed by the German Department.



Marlene Kobre

CHRISTINE L. MURPHY of 2300 W. 103rd Terrace, Leawood, Kan., is a senior political science major. A graduate



Harry Londa

of St. Plus X School in Atlanta, Ga., she was selected to appear in Who's Who in Ameri-



Micheal Leeds

can Colleges and Universities 1967-68 edition. She is vice-president of the Student Coun-



Arnold Levy

cil, a member of the Student Life Committee, and has served as secretary of Tassels, sophomore women's honorary. Vice



Lowell Lieberstein



Thierry Liverman

president of Kappa Kappa Gamma social sorority, she also occupies the position of its scholarship chairman. She holds a four-



Hanna Marks

year Alumni Scholarship, a Kappa Kappa Gamma Scholarship, and a Rich's Scholarship. She is a member of Mortar Board, Na-



Christine Murphy

tional Senior Women's honorary, and was selected as a political science honor's intern.



Nancy Reichley

NANCY MARILYN REICHLEY of 5219 Massachusetts Ave. is

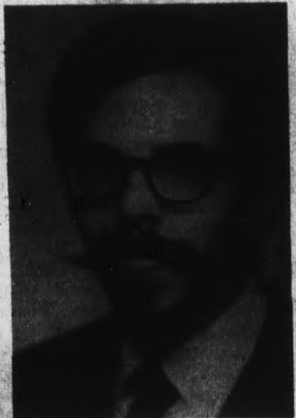
a senior majoring in American thought and civilization. A transfer student from Duke University, while there she was a member of the freshman honorary society, the Duke Players, Dormitory



Linda Stecher

Council, and the Newman Club. She is employed by the Montgomery City Public Libraries.

LINDE A. STECHER of 705 S. Wayne St., Arlington, Va., graduated with distinction from GW in June, 1967. She was an



Thomas Willard

art history major. A member of Delta Gamma Sorority, she was its scholarship chairman in 1966. She is now employed by the Embassy of Vietnam.

THOMAS SPAULDING WILLARD of 1515 Red Oak Dr., Silver Spring, Md., is a graduate student in English Literature. He received his degree with distinction and Special Honors in 1967. He was on Dean's List and received the E.K. Cutter Award in English in 1967.

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in the Student Union Annex



## 2 GW Physiologists Share Science Academy Award

DR. CHARLES S. TIDBALL, Professor and Chairman of the Department of physiology, Henry D. Fry and Assistant Professor Marie Mullaney Cassidy have been named to receive the 1967 scientific achievement award in biological sciences of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

The award, together with those cited in other scientific categories, will be presented at the Academy's 70th Annual Dinner Meeting on Jan. 25.

Drs. Tidball and Cassidy have recently demonstrated by electron microscopic histochemistry, a specific localization of sodium within the intercellular channel, a discovery offering unique evidence for the coupling of the active transport of sodium to water movement across this tissue.

Dr. Tidball's investigations of absorptive and secretory mechanism in the gastrointestinal tract led to permeability studies of the intestinal epithelial membrane. He confirmed the extensive increase in permeability of this membrane following chelation depletion, and established the reversibility of the phenomenon when appropriate ion concentrations were restored.

Four years ago, Dr. Cassidy joined GW's physiology department. She had done previous studies of ion transport in skeletal muscle. Now the physiologists were able to correlate the permeability status of intestinal epithelium with calcium and magnesium content. After their experiments indicated an

association with the cell membrane fraction of the tissue, they turned to electron microscopy for ultrastructural studies.

Dr. Tidball and Cassidy noticed a reversible ultrastructural change accompanying the permeability alteration. They theorized that the amount of calcium and magnesium in the membrane determined the diameter of the fine channels, or pores, which penetrate the membrane. Subsequent studies of cellular ionic composition and specific pore radius estimates confirmed this view.

## Hole Comes To Light; Crawford Girls Puzzled

IT WAS REVEALED today that a mysterious hole suddenly appeared in a third floor window of Crawford Hall last January 21. Crawford's Resident Director, Mrs. Gurianna Widstruck, said that neither the Campus Police nor the D.C. Police were able to find a projectile of any sort during their thorough searchings of the premises after the incident.

Mrs. Widstruck added that she did not think there had been a noise before the hole manifested itself. She said that the people in the room, who asked that their names be withheld, thought they were under fire.

Rumors are rampant on campus that the whole thing was caused by a flying saucer, a bullet, a BB or a juju. Student

A member of GW's medical faculty for nine years, Dr. Tidball holds a B.A. degree from Wesleyan University, an M.S. from the University of Rochester, a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and an M.D. from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Cassidy is a native of Ireland and holds the B.Sc., and M.Sc., and Ph.D. from the National University of Ireland. She was assistant lecturer in the department of biochemistry, University College, Dublin, for three years before coming to GW.

Greg Roberts, one of the most vigorous opponents of these theories, when asked if he thought further investigation was advisable, replied: "Rubbish."

## Student Life—from p. 1

## Student Court Proposed

committee would neither report back to the Council nor to the Student Life Committee.

If a student court is the final outcome of the committee's work, it will possess all the judicial powers currently held by Student Life plus "whatever powers the special committee might assign to it." There is speculation,

borne out by the remarks of Dean of Women Margaret Nolte, that there might be an attempt to bring the actions of the dormitory councils under the review of such a court. Dean Nolte believed there should be further study on this matter.

With the dissolution of the Student Life Committee, there is also the problem of what to do with its advisory functions. At yesterday's meeting, there was long debate on Dr. Hill's so-called alternatives, in which he spelled out the four possible places where these advisory functions might go.

The first choice would place the advisory functions in the Student Council, leaving the Council directly advisory to the President through no intermediary other than the President of the Student Body. Student Body President Robin Kaye labeled this alternative as "the best one" from the students' point of view, since the President would deal directly with the student body.

As a second alternative, a "Student Life Committee" would be appointed by the Student Council instead of by the President. This alternative would differ with the present Committee mainly in that it would be stripped of its judicial functions.

A third choice would invest the advisory powers in the Senate Committee on Student Relationships, but with a membership equally apportioned between students and members of the faculty and administration. However, as some of the members of the Council pointed out, the committee would have to be assured independence from the University Senate as a whole so that the committee could be guaranteed autonomy in deciding to whom its advice should be directed.

Caution was expressed on the part of some of the student members of the committee that unless terminal powers were not granted in such an arrangement, recommendations might be bottled up in the University Senate or, even worse, modified by the faculty controlled Senate.

Lot #4 has no mechanical arms, but Joseph Mello, superintendent of parking and grounds indicated that this equipment is obsolete. In fact, the wooden arm is designed to break under stress and thus save the mechanism.

A would-be thief also has his task simplified because for most cars arriving after 8:30 a.m., keys must stay in the ignition. Some professors have the lot

attendants hide the keys in the ashtray or over the sunvisor, but this has not been much of a deterrent. Yesterday, however, Mello stated that his office was issuing a memorandum, requiring that keys be collected from cars remaining on the lot after 8 p.m. and left at one of the lots still open.

Mello maintained that the University has the same theft problems as commercial parking companies, but that "overall, we do fairly well."

Business Manager John Einbinder does not contemplate security changes, but stated the University would "watch more closely."

Although the University's insurance covers such theft, all cars stolen to date with the exception of Greenya's have later been found. The difficulty is that some insurance companies will refuse compensation when keys have been left in the ignition.

There have been no thefts, according to Mello, from student lots within the past year.

Of the four choices, the last one met with the least resistance. It calls for a Joint Senate-Council Committee composed equally of students and faculty, with the Council electing the former and the Senate electing the latter.

It would have the prerogative to render advice as "it may determine" to the President, Vice-president, Senate, Student Council, and to any organization currently under the review jurisdiction of Student Life.

While many of the members of Student Life expressed satisfaction with this "consensus" approach to the problem, the question remained open as to what happens to the present Senate Committee on Student Relationships, one of the vehicles President Elliott hopes to use in reforming the present committee structure.

Since time ran out at the meeting it was decided to postpone further consideration of Student Life's future. It seemed a number of members on the committee felt that the best solution to the problem would be to leave Student Life as it is.

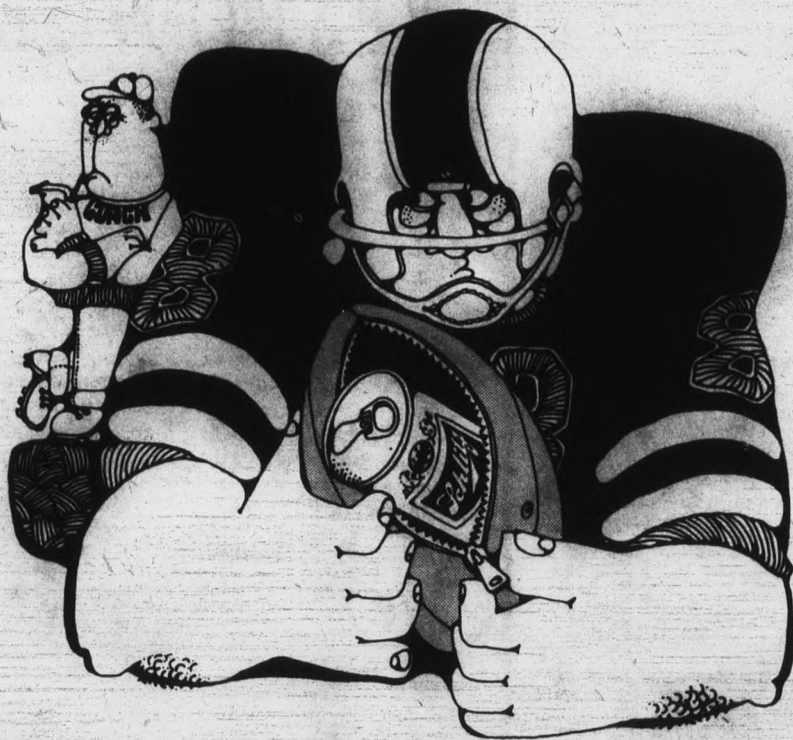
## GW Offers Speed Reading, Study Skills

READING COURSES for persons interested in increasing their reading comprehension will be offered second semester beginning Feb. 7.

Registration will be held from Jan. 29 through Feb. 2 from 1 to 7 p.m. at the GW Reading Center, 2018 Eye St. The \$90 fee for the course is payable at the time of registration.

A survey test will be given on Feb. 7 at 1 p.m. and again at 5 p.m.

The classes will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays at 1, 2, and 6 p.m., and are open to all interested persons. Those enrolled will also be taught helpful study skills.



**A football here named Max  
Found it terribly hard to relax;  
So he followed each blitz  
With a tall can of Schlitz  
Till his coach was apprised of the facts.**





# Linton Letter Leads To Gallagher Resignation

The cause of Gallagher's resignation came the following day in a letter from Columbian College Dean Calvin Linton sent to the Executive Committee of the University Senate. The letter was also distributed to some faculty members and other University organizations.

Linton said it was "gratifying" that Gallagher had "reversed himself in the matter of defying faculty policies regarding the grading of students." In addition he said it was "a great gain" for students, faculty and

"the principles of orderly academic operation."

The letter also said this result was achieved "without any concession whatever by the faculty to Professor Gallagher." It noted that the faculty committee on grades was "set up well before... (his) widely publicized announcement of his intention to defy faculty grading policies..." and would "report to the faculty in due time for normal and orderly faculty action."

Gallagher's resignation was made known Thursday, Jan. 18,

In the Washington Post, Gallagher said the Linton letter was full of "gross distortions," including a statement that he had reversed himself through the efforts of "many groups and individuals on the faculty."

Moreover, Gallagher felt he had been made to look ridiculous by the statement that no concessions had been made to him, and that Linton was "attempting to undermine the work of the committee on grades." He felt he could not be ridiculed and his only course of ac-

tion was to resign. At this time he announced he would turn in no grades to the Registrar.

All during the incident Gallagher maintained his love for teaching and his affection for GW. His original action, he said, was to make the University aware of the grading problem in order to give the committee on grades power and backing. Saying the press had characterized the incident as a battle, Gallagher said, "It hasn't been a battle at all. I am speaking only to make things clear and have no wish to hurt anyone."

no impression were given that he was being penalized.

"I feel confident," he said Friday, "that the Committee on grades is a sound and powerful committee that will propose grade reform, and that the faculty will act reasonably on its recommendations so that grade reform will occur here."

## ODK Meeting...

O.D.K. will meet at 5:30 pm on Wednesday in the Formal Lounge of Strong Hall for the selection of new members.

## Gallagher At A Glance

• Wednesday, Jan. 10 -- Dr. Gallagher announced to his Anthropology I class of 500 students that they would all receive "A's" as a protest against the current grading system.

• Thursday, Jan. 11--Gallagher told the press that he would give the 140 students in his Anthropology 153 class F's.

Columbian College Dean's Council met with Dr. Gallagher in an unsuccessful attempt to convince him to report true grades.

• Friday, Jan. 12--a letter from Columbian College Dean Calvin Linton was read to the University Senate which said that Gallagher would not report true grades to the registrar and suggested action by the Senate. The Senate formed a six-member ad hoc committee to meet with Gallagher.

• Monday, Jan. 15, the ad hoc committee reported a meeting "in an atmosphere of mutual respect and affection" where it was decided that (1) Gallagher would submit grades in the usual fashion; (2) revision of the present grading system be explored; and (3) Gallagher would abide by any decision of the Committee on Grades and would submit grades within the University's system as it may exist from time to time.

• Tuesday, Jan. 16-- Dean Linton sent a letter to the Executive Committee of the University Senate saying that it was "gratifying" that Professor Gallagher "has reversed himself in the matter of defying faculty policies..." The letter also said it should be a matter of record that the result was achieved without any concession whatever by the faculty to Gallagher. A note at the bottom of the letter said Linton's statement had received the unanimous endorsement of the combined Dean's Councils of Columbian College.

• Wednesday, Jan. 17-- the Linton letter was distributed to some faculty members and to The Hatchet.

That night, Gallagher informed city news media of his immediate resignation.

• Thursday, Jan. 18--a news story appeared in the Washington Post on Gallagher's resignation quoting him as saying the Dean's letter made it appear as if he "surrendered" to the administration, and that Linton was attempting to undermine the committee on grading procedures. Gallagher said he was not going to turn in grades to the registrar.

Gallagher's letter of resignation, sent to Linton, was for-

warded to Vice-President for Academic Affairs Harold Bright who announced acceptance of the resignation to the Board of Trustees who happened to be meeting that afternoon. A petition to reconsider the situation was signed by 500 students.

• Friday, Jan. 19--Professor R. K. Lewis was made acting chairman of the Anthropology Department.

• Thursday, Jan. 25--Acting Chairman Lewis formally asked Professor Gallagher if he would fill a recent vacancy in the department.

• Friday, Jan. 26--Gallagher indicated to The Hatchet that after a few conditions were met he would accept the position of adjunct professor in the department. He said he had given normal grades for last semester and that he intended to begin his teaching duties yesterday.

Acting Anthropology Dept. Chairman Lewis offered Gallagher the adjunct professorship last week. Gallagher said he planned to accept the appointment if: (1) it was considered a new appointment and he was not being re-hired; (2) he did not have continuous tenure "to demonstrate a confidence in the University because I think mutual trust and confidence is necessary if I'm going to be able to act as a professor;" and (3)

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## Career Interviews

THE FOLLOWING companies will be interviewing seniors and graduate students for career employment in the Student and Alumni Career Services Office on the following dates:

Thursday Feb. 1	National Security Agency Fairchild-Hiller Howard County Board of Education, Maryland Wachovia Bank And Trust Company
Friday, Feb. 2	National Security Agency Seattle Public Schools Naval Air Development Center
Monday, Feb. 5	National Cash Register Company Naval Research Laboratory Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Tuesday, Feb. 6	Pan American World Airways Federal Aviation Administration John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company Baltimore Department of Public Works Calvert County Board of Education, Maryland

For further details, appointments for interviews, brochures, etc., see the Student and Alumni Career Services Office, 2033 G St. N.W. Second floor.

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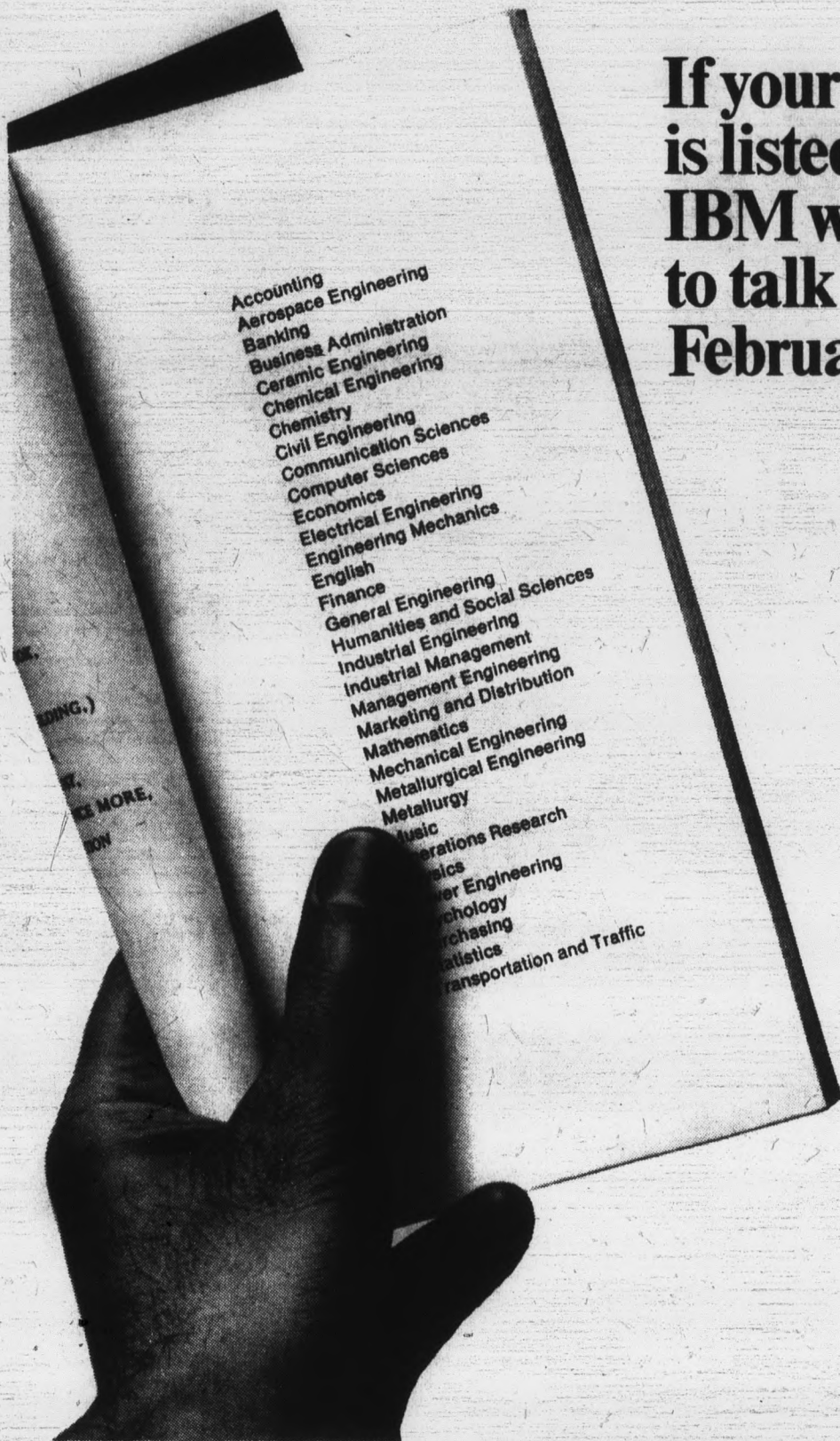




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# SPORTS

Next Home Game  
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## VMI Beats Colonials In Closing Moments

GW STAYED in the game until the final five minutes in bowing to VMI Saturday night, 70-58, at the VMI Fieldhouse.

The Colonials led 54-53 when John Kemper hit a jump shot with six minutes to play to put the Keydets in front to stay. A Roger Strong basket cut the Keydet lead to 57-56 with 5:15 to play but the Colonials went stone cold

and did not score again until 15 seconds were left in the game.

During this dry spell the Keydets scored 13 points and were benefited by four Buff turnovers through faulty passing.

VMI jumped off to a 12-point lead early in the first half but the Colonials slowly narrowed the gap until Francis Mooney scored to put GW in front, 26-25, with five minutes left. Kemper kept his team in the game by hitting the Keydets next six points.

The Keydets took a 34-33 lead into the dressing room but could never pull away from the Buff as the second half progressed.

Roger Strong and Garland Pinkston kept the Colonials in shooting distance as the game moved into its final moments.

However, the roof fell in for the Colonials after Strong's basket that pulled the Buff to a one point deficit as the Keydets pulled steadily away.

Strong led the Colonials with 20 points hitting ten of his 20 shots. However, his teammates were all having cold shooting nights with Pinkston hitting six of 18, Bob Dennis one of eight, Steve Loveless four of 12, and Mickey Sullivan none for six.

Kemper had 21 for the Keydets while Denny Clark added 19. Steve Powers pulled down 22 rebounds for the Keydets who hit 39.5 per cent of their shots compared to GW's 32.4 per cent.

## B Soccer Club Downs Richmond

THE COLONIAL B soccer Club held on to first place Sunday by defeating the Richmond Blues, 6-0. The Colonials completely dominated the game as the Buff continued to show their improved play.

John Katone led the Buff with two goals. Rudy Laporta, Julio Oralla, Ray Romero, and Lou Kanda each scored single goals to round out the afternoon's scoring.

The A Soccer Club was tied by The Americans, 3-3, in other Sunday action. The Buff led, 3-1, at halftime but the Americans fought back to earn a tie. Cengiz Sagcan scored two goals for the Colonials while Korhan Berzeg scored one.

This Sunday the A Club plays the Continentals in the second round of Stuart Cup play. The A Club is currently tied for second place in its division.



INTRAMURAL ACTION resumes on Saturday as the second half of the season begins.

### Two Points

## Judge Not-Lest Ye Be Judged

Stu Sirkin

IT IS RATHER obvious by now that this year's varsity is not capable of coping with most opponents on its schedule. It is also obvious that the Colonial Frosh is the best in the Washington area.

This leads me to my main point, a first year coach should not be judged on the basis of one year's record, but on the basis of his recruiting (which in part is represented by the freshmen team).

Inevitably, Coach Wayne Dobbs will be criticized by many Colonial fans for not producing a winner this year; but a look at the facts gives quite the opposite impression.

immediately to succeed him was Dobbs, McCarthy's assistant coach.

Dobbs inherited a major league schedule with minor league facilities and a little league team. His immediate problem was this year; his overall problem, however, was the future. His only hope for this season was to sign junior college players; he managed to sign three of them.

Dobbs main concern nevertheless, remained the future. The future of a team depends on recruiting. Thus, the main determinant of a coach's quality is how many good ball players he can recruit. This is not to argue that a coach's strategy does not make a difference; without question it does. But when it comes down to the final analysis, if you have the horses, you win; if you don't you lose. A good coach can make a team better, but he can't perform magic without the players.

As a strategist, it is hard to judge Dobbs since he does not have any maneuverability with the players he has; but as a recruiter, he has to be given an A plus.

Although starting late, Dobbs brought in one of the best freshman squads in GW history. Dobbs first coup was the big one. He convinced ex-Kentucky star Bob Tal- lent to come to GW to complete his one year of eligibility. Tal- lent brought along his brother Mike, who just happened to be an All-State Kentucky high school player with a 29-point average. Dobbs also brought in seven other real freshmen; the best recruiting year GW has had in a long time.

Thus, next year, and even more so the year after, is the time to judge Dobbs as a coach. But to judge him on the basis of this year's poor record is unfair to him. One thing is certain, he is a real good recruiter, and that is 80 per cent of college.

## East Carolina Demolishes Buff As Alford, Colbert Lead Pirates

EVEN WAYNE DOBBS catching the flu could not inspire a victory out of the Colonials as East Carolina defeated the Buff, 98-72, last Wednesday at Greenville.

Dobbs was forced to stay home and let assistant coach John Guthrie handle the squad in a rematch of the two teams that had battled in a four-overtime marathon earlier this month.

However, GW fell behind at the close of the first half, 38-32, and could never catch the Pirates who were hitting on 59 per cent of their shots.

The Colonials closed to 48-44 with 14:30 left in the game but East Carolina scored the next ten points to put the game out of reach.

Charles Alford of the Pirates led all scorers with 21 points,

followed by Vince Colbert, formerly of Eastern High in Washington, who added 19. Other scorers in double figures for the Pirates were Jim Moden who had 17, Earl Thompson with 13, Dick Kier with 11, and Tom Miller who added ten.

Garland Pinkston paced the Colonials with 18 points, followed by Roger Strong with 17 and Ken Barnett with 11. GW made 24 of 26 free throws for the evening.

For the year Roger Strong leads the team in scoring with a 13.7 point average. He has scored 205 points for the year. Garland Pinkston is second with 185 points for a 12.5 point average, while Steve Loveless has an 11.7 point average.

In rebounds, Strong and Pinkston are again the leaders with

Strong pulling down 143 rebounds for a 9.5 average and Pinkston with a 6.8 average.

## Coming Events

WED. Jan. 31, RUGBY CLUB - Spring semester meeting will take place in the Geology Dept. located in Bell Hall at 7:15 p.m. Old and new members are invited.

WRESTLING CLUB - Meeting in the Men's Gym at 9 p.m.

THURS. Feb. 1, CREW TEAM - will meet in Monroe 104 at 8 p.m. All old and new members are asked to attend. For further information contact Craig Sullivan at 296-0546.

SUN. Feb. 4, LACROSSE CLUB - will meet in the lobby of Calhoun Hall at 8 p.m.

NOTE: THE GREATER WASHINGTON SOFTBALL UMPIRES ASSOCIATION is looking for potential umpires for league games in the spring and summer. Anyone interested should contact Mr. Broom at 333-7138 Monday-Friday between 6-9 p.m. The instruction clinic will begin in March but all participants must register by Feb. 15.

## GW's Quintets-Tall Stories

DUE TO final exams and mid-semester break, a lull in the intramural basketball schedule took place. The second half of the season will begin on Feb. 3 with the following teams leading in their respective teams and still in prime contention for a league championship.

Delta Theta Phi leads all A League teams with a 6-0 record. Tied for second are The Lettermen and Sigma Alpha Epsilon with 4-1 records. Closely behind is Phi Sigma Delta with a 4-2 record.

There are five undefeated teams in the Sunday B League, but currently Delta Tau Delta rests comfortably in first place with a 4-0 record. Both the Daddy Wags and SQN are 3-0, while Sigma Nu and The Avengers are 2-0.

Alpha Epsilon Pi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Delta Tau Delta are currently engaged in a three way tie for first place in the Saturday B League. Each has 3-0 records. The only other undefeated teams in the league are Phi Sigma Kappa and the Jokers, both 2-0.



## Interpretive Report

## Civil Rights, or Wrongs?

by Berl Brechner  
Editor-in-Chief

SOME OF THE ANSWERS which the University gave to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in answering its 1967 Civil Rights Compliance questionnaire are questionable. And in some cases, interpretations of the questionnaire by GW and HEW do not coincide.

According to the answers filed last fall, all students at GW are "free to participate in... on a nonsegregated basis... all university supported extra-curricular activities (eg,

athletic, cultural, and social activities and facilities)." Are fraternities and sororities "university supported?" Yes, says an HEW spokesman—no, says a University official.

Denying that greek organizations are university supported only shows blindness. The University recognizes GW chapters; it maintains Interfraternity and Panhellenic Council offices; it pays staff members to act as liaisons between the greeks and the University; it helps greek organizations when they are having financial difficulties; and it allows a Greek Week to annually take place on campus.

And some greek organizations do segregate; Sigma Nu has a national clause prohibiting Negroes and Orientals from membership, and other fraternities and sororities have policies and traditions of exclusion. The situation at GW is currently being investigated by the Student Council and the Student Life Committee.

In another answer on the questionnaire, the University

says that all off-campus Housing listed by the University in its Housing Office is available on a non-segregated basis. How does University know? It doesn't check now, said an employee in the Housing office last Friday. Yet the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VI, requires that an institution must "make inquiry to satisfy itself that any housing or employment listed for its students is available without discrimination." The University's response to this was that most of the housing listed falls under the D.C. open housing laws. Housing in Virginia? No response.

At American University the housing office has recently taken upon itself the responsibility to at least ask the person offering housing whether or not it is open. GW will list any housing which someone requests to be listed.

From the pointed questions asked by HEW, and the negligent answers they received, Civil Rights compliance problems, or at least inconsistencies, can be found at GW.

## Stolen Goods To Be Replaced By University

PERSONAL PROPERTY reported stolen over the Christmas recess in both Crawford and Strong Halls is being replaced by the University, said Business Manager John C. Einbinder.

Twenty-one girls in Crawford Hall and two girls in Strong Hall will receive "replacement in kind" for objects missing from their rooms while the two dorms were locked and closed by the University over the Christmas holidays. The compensation, being handled by the Office of the Dean of Women, has begun this week, with 13 girls already having ordered replacements for phonographs, cameras, radios, and other items stolen from their locked rooms.

Because descriptions of the missing articles were so vague, with many girls unable to provide make and model numbers, a wholesale catalogue is being used to order similar articles selected by the girls, according to Assistant Director of Housing Ann Webster. She added that the Office hoped to complete the or-

dering of replacements by the end of the week.

The two incidents of thefts in Strong Hall, not mentioned previously by the University were "nothing of the magnitude" as the Crawford Hall thefts, said Miss Webster. Two rooms, opposite each other in the dorm, which was also closed for the vacation, were entered, but that was the only case reported in the dorm. "We have some suspicions in that case," continued Miss Webster.

Police action on the Crawford case has produced no suspects so far, according to Dermott Baird, Assistant Business Manager for the University. He has been informed that the 3rd Precinct detectives have been questioning people, he said, but "they have given us no indication that they are on to anything."

On whether or not the action taken by the University in this case will constitute future policy in such thefts, Einbinder said, "We will take the cases as they arise, but we felt the responsibility in this case was ours because the building was locked and vacated and therefore under our control."

Miss Webster added that leaving the dorms open and allowing the residents to stay over vacations was "very much under consideration," although no decision has been made yet.

Obviously "decision must be made before spring vacation, however," she said.

## Leakey To Speak...

ANTHROPOLOGIST DR. L.S.B. Leakey will present a free public lecture tonight at 8:30 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium. Leakey, discoverer of many human fossil remains in the Olduvai Gorge of Kenya, will speak on "Man's Current Knowledge of Human Evolution."

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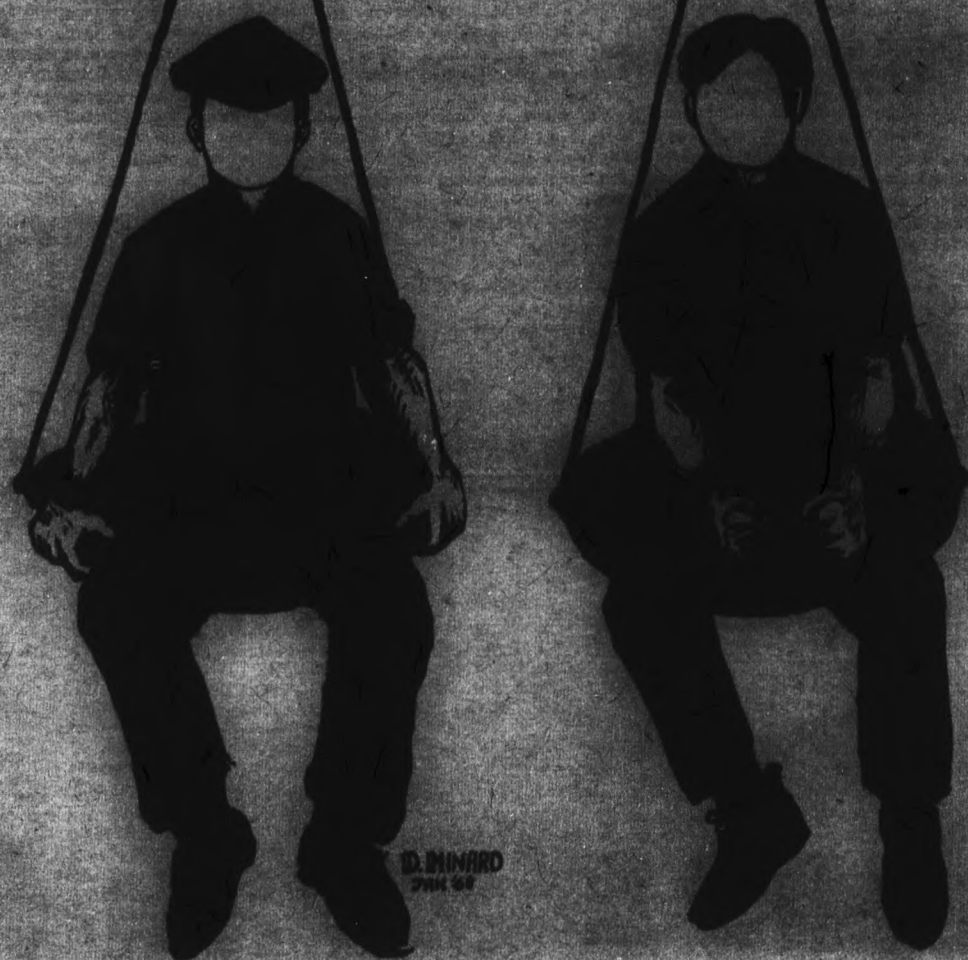
HATCHET

# ENCOUNTER

Vol. 2, No. 3

Special Editorial Supplement to the George Washington University Hatchet

Feb. 1-20, 1968



D. MINARD  
7/11/67

## 'Fashion the Fabric Called Liberty': Clark

by The Hon. Tom C. Clark

"HATCHET ENCOUNTER" asks that I write a few words on "the rights of the accused." Let me make clear at the outset that I have no "hatchet" out on this not being a hatchet man; nor am I looking for an "encounter." I have had enough in my sixty-eight years. But I shall be glad to expose my views on the assigned topic, as gleaned from my personal experience as prosecutor, Attorney General and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, retired, received his A.B. degree in 1921 and his L.L.B. degree in 1922 from the University of Texas. He served as Attorney-General of the United States and took his seat on the Supreme Court in October 1949. He retired in June 1967.

The ups and downs of individual liberty are clearly reflected in the Court's cases. The original Constitution defined the powers of the Federal Government and placed some limits on state autho-

riety. By later amendment specific limitations were placed on the Federal Government. The first ten of these, commonly known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified in 1791. The second group -- almost a century later -- included the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and had to do with individual rights and privileges. The Court's cases reflected the development of our subject deal largely with the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth Amendment. The broad language of the due process clause of the latter amendment, i.e., "No State shall make or enforce any law which... shall... deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," has been used to enforce portions of the Bill of Rights against the States. This is done on the theory that the Fourteenth Amendment's use of the word "liberty" included those "fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of all of our civil and political institutions...." "Powell v. Alabama," 287 U.S. 45, at 76 (1932). By this broad sweep the Court has now

incorporated the following portions of the Bill of Rights as protections against encroachment by the States: The First Amendment's freedoms of speech, press, religion, assembly, association and petition for redress of injuries; the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures; the Fifth Amendment's command against self-incrimination and the taking of private property for public use without just compensation; the Sixth Amendment's requirement for the assistance of counsel and the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; and the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment. This is known as the absorption or incorporation doctrine and is nothing new, dating back almost fifty years. Throughout these years there has been a thread of consistency which has continually woven its way through the warp and woof of life to fashion the fabric we call "liberty." It is the twofold principle that whenever the rights or liberties of one man are threatened, so are the rights and liberties of all

men; and the obverse -- that whenever one man or group of men is at liberty to wield power indiscriminately, it destroys the liberty of all of us.

Some critics say that the Supreme Court has moved too fast and in too many directions in determining and announcing the rights of the accused. As a result, they say, we have the wrong people -- the police -- handcuffed and too many criminals freed. In this connection it must be remembered that the Court operates only in the decision of lawsuits -- "justiciable issues" it is called. The Court cannot reach out, as can a legislature or the Congress, and hand down a decision when it finds some existing situation detrimental to the general welfare. It must await the filing of a lawsuit and that case in due time being brought before the Court for decision. The rash of cases being decided by the Courts on the rights of the accused in the last few years is not of its making. Each one has been brought there in the course of the litigation. The Court can-

(See CLARK, p. 4)



# Publicity: Attorney's Loaded Word

by Joseph L. Brechner

Digested from a speech given at the University of Florida and published in the Freedom of Information Center Report, No. 004, School of Journalism, University Missouri, June, 1967.

The American Bar is confusing and deceiving the American citizen about the subject they call "A Fair Trial and a Free Press."

Charge 1. I charge that lawyers and the courts have seriously distorted the issues of the so-called "constitutional right of a fair trial."

You may be surprised to learn that there is nothing in the Constitution that refers to a "fair trial."

Joseph L. Brechner is President of WFTV, Orlando Florida.

trial." The 6th Amendment to which they supposedly refer is never properly quoted. The Constitution guarantees a defendant "A speedy public trial before an impartial jury."

Those of us who have served as jurors, or observed court trials, or participated as witnesses or defendants know there is no such occurrence as a fair trial. Even legal dictionaries don't define a "fair trial."

pressions "prejudicial publicity" and "pre-trial publicity." What do we mean by prejudicial and what do we mean by publicity? Are facts prejudicial if presented before a trial? Who may publish or broadcast this information before the trial? Shall we censor all truth before a trial?

Now, let us analyze the word "publicity" as used by attorneys and courts. It is a word that is disparaging at the present time.

I simply want to warn you that the use of the word "publicity" is a loaded word as used by attorneys and judges. The question should not be whether pre-trial publicity should be permitted but whether the public is entitled to available pre-trial information.

For example, if there is a wave of killings or a particularly horrendous crime and the perpetrator has not been apprehended should the police or county solicitor be able to state when they have appointed a person whom they believe is the suspect? Is this rightful public information or so-called prejudicial pre-trial publicity?

In Charge 3 I contend that courts and attorneys are misleading the public when they

general public because certain information may inflame the community and undermine the judicial process which they call a "fair trial." In our Democracy we entrust the right to elect a man who can control our entire destiny, who can press the button which can destroy all humanity. Yet, the bar associations and often the courts feel that public information about crime and pre-trial information is so dangerous that we cannot trust a representative group of democratic citizens to see or hear or read the news.

Another fundamental misconception is that courts should be aloof to public interest and public reaction. Actually courts may not admit it--but they only do so under the pressure of public demands.

When citizens are indifferent to or incapable of expressing their judgment on the administration of justice in their times, the record is sorrier.

Nor can we rely on our government alone to protect the integrity of our courts.

It is a fundamental misconception that government is a champion of freedom of information and true justice.

The issue here is, can we better achieve a higher percent-

torneys and courts are destroying confidence in our jury trial system and in the honesty and commonsense wisdom of citizens who serve as jurors.

Certainly juries may be guilty of errors, misjudgment and even prejudice--but lawyers, judges and governments have been guilty of greater offenses of injustice, mismanagement and human error.

Within our courts and in such reports as the Reardon Report, procedures and recommendations are developing which makes the selection and supervision of jurors almost absurd. Jurors are expected to come into court ignorant or brainwashed of any current information about a crime or a trial.

It is difficult enough getting citizens to take time from their work, their careers, and their families to serve on juries in this busy, cosmopolitan society. As we increase the inconvenience and discomfort of jury duty and endanger the health of some jurors by sequestering them

overnight or for weeks during a trial, serving on juries becomes less appealing. Let the lawyers and courts persist with this disregard of citizens' interests and we will be out in the streets lassoing citizens for jury duty.

As Charge 6, I contend that courts and attorneys in such studies as the Reardon Report, in public statements and in court decisions, are misinforming the public or are withholding important information and that constitutional issues are being distorted knowingly.

In reviewing the Reardon Report and noting its distinguished list of committees of attorneys and judges, I cannot accuse them of ignorance. They are worthy advocates. Persuasive talent and the choice and effective use of vocabulary have merited these men the highest recognition and fees of their profession. These are not talented amateurs. The choice words of these seasoned men of the bar have met the

(See BRECHNER, p. 6)

## Too Protective Society Breeds Police Indecision

by Quinn Tamm

"A criminal must go free because the Constable has Blundered?"

--Justice Cardozo, 1926

IN THE CURRENT CONTROVERSY of whether law enforcement agencies in the United States should be given greater freedom in the investigation of crime, Supreme Court Justice Cardozo

Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police served 26 years with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, retiring as Assistant Director in 1961.

put his finger on the very pulse beat of the matter when, in 1926, he asked the very simple and succinct question, "A criminal must go free because the constable has blundered?"

This is what dismays police and the general public; that a culprit is allowed to go free because law enforcement officers through alleged overzealousness, possible errors in judgment or because of lack of familiarity with the complex restrictions placed upon them sometimes err in dealing with a prisoner and with evidence. Obviously, there is no question that police on occasion make errors. If we functioned in a Utopian world in which all policemen were infallible, there would be little, if any, need for the higher courts.

The current sociological climate in this country fosters an overly protective attitude toward the criminal and a corresponding suspicion of the police and their methods. It is paradoxical that this point of view should be so prevalent in an era when police are better trained and better educated and more concerned with remaining within the boundaries of constitutional directives than ever before in our history.

It would appear that the primary purpose of the police establishment has been overlooked in the tendency of our courts and the other officers of the judicial process to free the most heinous of criminals because of legalistic

errors by law enforcement officers. The simple goal of any police investigation is this: to establish as near as possible the truth of a matter in order that a man charged with a crime may be fairly judged by his peers. In seeking to establish the truth a policeman may err. Except in the very rare cases where a confession is extracted from a prisoner through intimidation, coercion or brutality, the question is raised --Is the truth nullified? It would seem that society is truly stretching the bonds of compassion when a vicious criminal is allowed to go free as a result of an investigator's honest error.

Our criminal laws have as their sole purpose the protection of society. In order to defend itself and keep peace and order, society must put in motion the vast expensive machinery of criminal jurisprudence every time an offense is committed. It must identify the offender and inflict punishment to deter others and to reform him. To allow criminals to go free because of legalistic error turns our judicial process into a game and makes a mockery of our supposedly sophisticated society. While it has been said many times, I wish to reiterate that the basic requirement, and the one apparently being overlooked in our haste to be humane to law violators, is to attain the proper balance between individual rights and the public welfare.

From the police standpoint, one of the very real dangers is that decisions from the courts are breeding indecision and uncertainty in the individual police officer. The inevitable result is that the policeman's duty has become so diffused that it is difficult for him to carry out his responsibilities. As one observer has stated, "The courts must not terrorize peace officers by putting them in fear of violating the law themselves."

The dignity and sanctity which characterize the atmosphere in our courtrooms are entirely

(See TAMM, p. 8)



We depend upon law and we depend upon our courts for orderly procedures in the conflict between prosecution and defense.

The lawyers and courts have seriously distorted the issue of orderly trial to fair trials and have exaggerated the influence upon a jury of public information. I am defending the definition of public trial for it is the security of the innocent and insures full surveillance of our courts and the maintenance of our orderly procedures for due process of law.

In Charge 2 I contend that criminal attorneys are abusing and distorting the issues by false and malicious propaganda and semantic distortions.

Let us consider the glib ex-

attempt to immunize juries from pre-trial or external information, and when they expect citizens who serve on juries to have existed in a news or social vacuum.

There is not a shred of evidence to support statements by lawyers or judges about the effect of external information, called prejudicial influence, upon the judgment or impartiality of a jury.

In our society, we weigh justice so overwhelmingly in favor of the defendant that any one juror may prevent conviction. These are pretty high odds for any contestant.

Lawyers never mention the odds in favor of their client. They boast how they "won the case, or the defendant was unfairly convicted."

My 4th charge is that the bar associations by their canons and the courts by recent rulings have assumed powers and authority over freedom of news media far beyond their obligations or authority.

Lawyers and courts claim they wish to immunize juries and the

age of justice by placing limitations upon full information about those compelled to submit to the ordeal of a trial or by permitting courts to censor, control or manage our independent news media?

We make a great case that nothing is more important than the right of an individual accused person or defendant's right to a fair trial. This is not accurate. Society has already determined that the rights of society come first.

But are our lawyers and judges, so anxious to protect the innocent, aware of these inherent dangers as they attempt to hinder and restrict coverage of our pre-trial and trial information through canons and judicial restrictions?

How many injustices have been prevented, exposed or corrected by alert and complete news coverage?

How many convicted men have been released by information, leads or evidence gathered by the press and furnished to law enforcement officers and attorneys?

In Charge 5 I suggest that at-

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# Confessions' Death Knell

by William M. Kunstler

NO ONE, NOT EVEN THE POLICE, has as yet seriously questioned the necessity for the complex armory of legal rights that exist for the protection of criminal defendants after they have been officially accused by either an indictment or an in-

*William M. Kunstler, counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and to the Congress of Racial Equality, received his B.A. from Yale University in 1941 and his LL.B. from Columbia University in 1949.*

formation. For the moment, at least, all of the heavy cannonading has been directed at the pre-accusation safeguards. The reason for this specialized shelling is, of course, that all law enforcement agencies rely heavily on the hectic hours between the apprehension of a suspect and his formal accusation in which to build their case against him.

This explains the widespread and sustained hue and cry that arose when the Supreme Court began to devote more and more of its attention to this crucial period.

If suspects couldn't be questioned until they had had an opportunity to consult a lawyer, it was obvious that even the innocent would soon learn what the guilty had always known--to divulge only name, rank, and serial number until Henry Advocate could arrive upon the scene. The death knell of the quick confession and the ready admission, or the authorities' version of either, meant a drastic shift in conviction battling averages with the revitalized reminder that a policeman's lot is indeed not a happy one.

Naturally, the anti-Supreme Court arguments were not phrased in such self-protective terms. The lions of the law were publicly concerned only with the safeguarding of the community rather than with their own necessity to clear their dockets, thereby avoiding the censure of Mayor, press, and taxpayer. From J. Edgar on down, the refrain has ever been the same shackled by the courts which delight in mollycoddling society's bad men, we can no longer make it possible for mother, daughter, wife, or sister to walk the street without being mugged, raped, fleeced, or otherwise desecrated. In other words, free us and we will free you.



It is beyond dispute that most confessions are obtained during those first bewildering moments when the suspect sits alone among his captors. It is equally true that the presence of anyone who would seem to have the prisoner's interests at heart would raise the level of his resistance a hundredfold. It is also the fact that, without that comforting presence, the precise terms of any statements supposedly made by the accused are what the police say they are.

There is nothing wrong in voluntary confessions. Defense lawyers are not unreasonable creatures and they recognize that some men must, for their own internal salvation, bare their souls when they have committed crimes. But on the other hand, they are wise to the demands of precinct necessities and they know that, to clear their books, police officers are not above some appropriate persuasion when the suspect is not shielded by a man whose every instinct it is to counsel caution and initial silence.

In the last analysis, what the courts are doing is to place the burden of proof in the criminal investigation upon the State where it should always be. If there isn't enough objective evidence to make a "prima facie" case against a suspect, the missing ingredients should not be supplied by him without first time for reflection and then in such a manner as to insure their accuracy. When one considers the disparity between the resources of the State and those possessed by the normal accused, surely this modest effort to balance the odds should not evoke the degree of official hostility it always does.

Quite obviously, the police are not rendered helpless because they must inform their captive of his constitutional rights or adhere to certain other rules of fundamental fair play. True, it is far easier to solve crime by presenting the jury with the defendant's own "mea culpa." But the brakes now imposed by the Supreme Court do not foreclose suitable detective work on every level as well as a properly exacted confession.

If, as a fundamental moral tenet, it is better for one hundred guilty men to go free than one innocent man to unjustly be condemned, then the recent line taken by the Supreme Court cannot be faulted. While the Biblical ratio can hardly be guaranteed as to accuracy, the bedrock "desideratum" of its approach is an evaluation that any presumably civilized society must make for itself. In the long run, it is not the convenience of either the police or the lawyers that is the touchstone of collective morality--in this area at least, it is whether man can tolerate the momentary danger to life, limb, and property of the highest of ethical standards.

The word justice is perhaps our proudest platitude. Yet even while steadfastly insisting that it is the cornerstone of our democratic structure, we are sometimes uncomfortably aware that it is more to be carved on courthouse friezes than on human hearts. If it is little more than a convenient shibboleth, part of the blame lies in the unspeakable indignities that take place to the least of us in squadrooms from one end of the country to the other.

We shall be most free only when we comprehend the nature of our own indifference to the results of the demands of a pragmatic society.









## Barn Door Locked; Horses Gone

## Bill of Rights or Ten Commandments

by Robert W. Burton

**SAFETY** - On the streets, in your home, in your place of business. These are my first thoughts when asked about the rights of the accused.

Robert W. Burton, Washington attorney for more than thirty years, is a graduate of the University of Virginia and Georgetown Law School.

Ours is a constitutional form of government under which individual rights are inherent and in some cases specifically set forth. Historically, immediate previous abuse has provoked the specific guarantees we like to call "individual rights."

Here in the District of Columbia we look to the Constitution of the United States, and more particularly to its First Ten Amendments for our "Bill of Rights for the Individual." These bear a strong similarity to the Ten Commandments, and understandably so, for they were both imposed because of immediate previous abuse. In the latter case, the Commandments were imposed upon an erring people who, it can be presumed, were indulging themselves in practices which would thereafter be specifically prohibited as sinful, and the sanction on penalty would be

God's Wrath. If the people believed it - it was effective.

The First Ten Amendments were submitted to the First Session of Congress to insure against the newly created Federal Government indulging in the Parliamentary abuses against which the States had declared their independence in 1776. Like the Ten Commandments, they are an edict of "Thou Shalt Not"; reserving to the States their sovereign right to guarantee the liberties of their citizens. They were not offered or adopted for the purpose of creating individual license or magic wands to defeat the process of law.

There is nothing in the Commandments nor is there anything in the "Bill of Rights" to imply license to the individual to deny or disparage any other rights retained by the people. The almost forgotten Ninth Amendment (Article IX - "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.") clearly sets this forth. The "rights of the accused" should not be so narrowly viewed nor interpreted that they defeat the purpose of law and orderly government, or allow individual insecurity to afflict our society. That this has hap-

pened in the last decade is obvious.

I am a native of Washington, as were my father and grandfather. I have practiced law for over thirty-five years and, quite frankly, I am appalled at what I see. Crime on the streets is no longer "news" but rather an accepted way of life. It is my observation and my opinion that this is the direct result of an over-emphasis on the so-called rights of the individual. There is a "gung ho" attitude toward a liberal interpretation of these basic guarantees, which are primarily designed to protect a defendant in a criminal case as distinguished from a suspect. My experience is not in criminal law, but I feel full stature should be given to the rights of a named defendant.

The breakdown we are witnessing is not in the area of the named defendant but rather in the ridiculous cloak of immunity that is being granted daily to suspects. A large portion of our urban population has shaken off the ties and responsibilities of family and community and has become a mere background into which the criminal quietly slips. Faced with this fog bank of humanity, law enforcement (parti-

cularly the police force) is constantly being thwarted by an over-emphasis of civil rights. The truth is that this over-emphasis has reached into the high echelons of government to such an extent that the police officer is fast becoming a figure of ridicule and scorn, and the Courts are subject to a barrage of criticism.

Recently the Congress passed and the President signed a "revised" Crime Prevention Bill for the District of Columbia. This seems to have been designed to lock the barn doors after the horses have fled. As an incident of this, the Congress gave back to the police the privilege of detaining persons for three hours - if there was reasonable cause to believe that they were either involved in or had knowledge of a crime. At the end of three hours they must be charged or released. Presumably, this detention is not an arrest and no permanent record is to be made of it unless it concludes with a charge.

This privilege has raised such a cry of criticism as to its constitutionality and inconsistencies that our city administration so far has restrained the police from using it. That the Legislative power given to the Con-

gress in the Constitution could be held up by the Administrative Officers of this city seems unbelievable. Yet it is so.

Guidelines have to be worked out and everything put into order before this legislative enactment can become effective law. This is a classic example of the over-emphasis on individual rights. If a segment of our population sees fit to receive a known criminal into its midst and then refuses to point out the criminal to the forces of law and order, that population is not entitled to immunity from all the facets of legitimate investigation. But this is the case in this and other urban areas and it seems to me that the rights of the individual must yield to the right of the whole of society to be secure in its daily life.

In no way should this brief article be construed as a recommendation for the rights of a named defendant. These should be preserved. On the other hand, the sense of the Ninth Amendment should not be forgotten, and while we must protect the individual from unnecessary harassment, we can no longer over-emphasize his rights when the security of the whole is adversely affected.

Individual rights have been and will continue to be preserved by our Courts, but the individuals who make up our society must accept the responsibilities of citizenship and even brotherhood if this form of government by the people is to survive.

Clark—from p. 4

## People Must Respect The Law

equal number, it is said, went unrecorded. And during the first six months of 1967 reported serious crimes rose 17% over the same period in 1966. It is estimated that over three-quarters of the offenses reported are committed by persons under the age of 25 years; and half are perpetrated by persons under 18 years. In fact, juvenile arrests in 1966 rose 7% over those of 1965, while adult crime decreased. During the seven-year period (1960-1967), arrests of persons under 18 years of age for serious crimes increased 54% and the young age group, 10-17 years, was up 19%. And did you know that 15-year-olds were arrested more often than any other age! And, shame upon us, most of the burglars are kids.

Law enforcement is, of course, a local problem. All of these millions of crimes (save thefts from interstate shipments, etc.) reported in the statistics are against local law—not federal law. The natural question that people ask is, "Why don't the local law enforcement agencies do something about it?" And the truthful answer is that they are doing their best. Our system of justice is not as efficient as it might be in a totalitarian government. With us every village, town, justice of the peace, precinct, city, county and State has its separate criminal justice system. There are some 18,000 separate police jurisdictions in the United States. And there is the federal system also. Rather than having a Scotland Yard as in England or a Gestapo as in Russia, our enforcement program preserves the local autonomy of each governmental unit. It is true that this does not make for efficient operation. This is no doubt one of the chief reasons that the efficiency of the FBI surpasses that of our local constabularies. Personally, I favor local autonomy even though it be less effective. Furthermore, in the last ten or twenty years our society has been transformed from a rural to a metropolitan one. The massing of populations in our cities has multiplied the incidence of crime many-fold. Indeed, the increase has been in such proportions that even though we have doubled our enforcement officer personnel they cannot cope with the situation. A small percent of the crimes against property are solved. The truth about it is that we have sadly neglected our police

establishments, not only in compensation but also in size and training. Policework pays so little that it is impossible to keep the departments up even to their authorized strength. And few officers receive sufficient training in the modern techniques of criminal detection. Every citizen owes a duty to correct this situation and quickly, too. Finally, the criminal caseload has literally clogged the dockets of our local courts, especially at the magistrate level. Unfortunately, few States and fewer metropolitan areas have modernized their court system. The court system in most States still works.

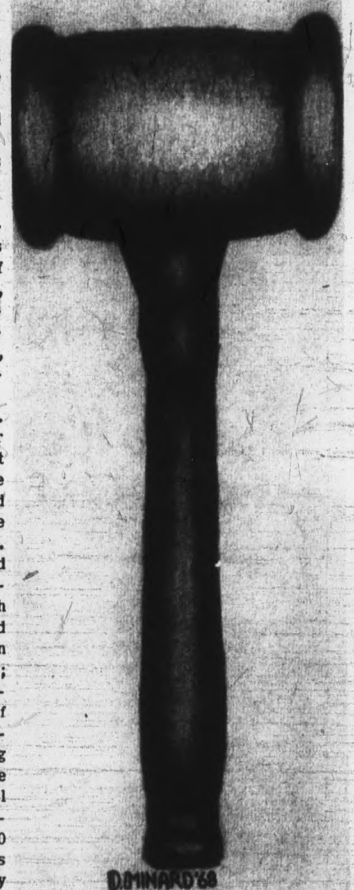
We must improve these conditions by giving our local constabularies specialized training, improved detection techniques, tactical instruction, better facilities, computerization, etc., especially in the critical areas, including organized crime. Equipment must be modernized, alarm systems improved and laboratory instrumentation implemented. Overlapping police jurisdictions should be consolidated, unnecessary ones eliminated, and instant identification procedures installed. Police information must be collected and transmitted instantaneously to prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions. Rehabilitation programs must be developed, including vocational training center, work-release projects and other techniques that will reduce recidivism, which is at an all-time high. Finally, police-citizen crime prevention institutes must be organized. The Congress should assist in bearing the cost of such programs.

But law enforcement alone cannot eliminate crime. There must be a will, a dedication, by the people to respect the law and constituted authority. Then only can we reduce crime. The public peace is not kept by police officers. It can only be kept by voluntary standards of decency and mutual respect among the people themselves. The jungles of disorder that we find in some city areas made up of dilapidated housing facilities and high population turnover are perfect examples of a lack of these voluntary standards. No amount of police can maintain the public peace where the normal,

everyday self-enforcing standards have broken down. When a community recognizes no law, no person, no private house nor home, no country and no government, the police are as helpless as babes. We have long enjoyed an immunity from such uprisings. But it is gone. Civil disobedience, rioting, molesting, burning and killing have come. It will continue to flare up so long as inequitable customs, practices and laws -- sparked by hate and cold-heartedness -- continue to divide our people. It can be conquered only where hearts are warm, handclaps are firm, and inequalities rooted out.

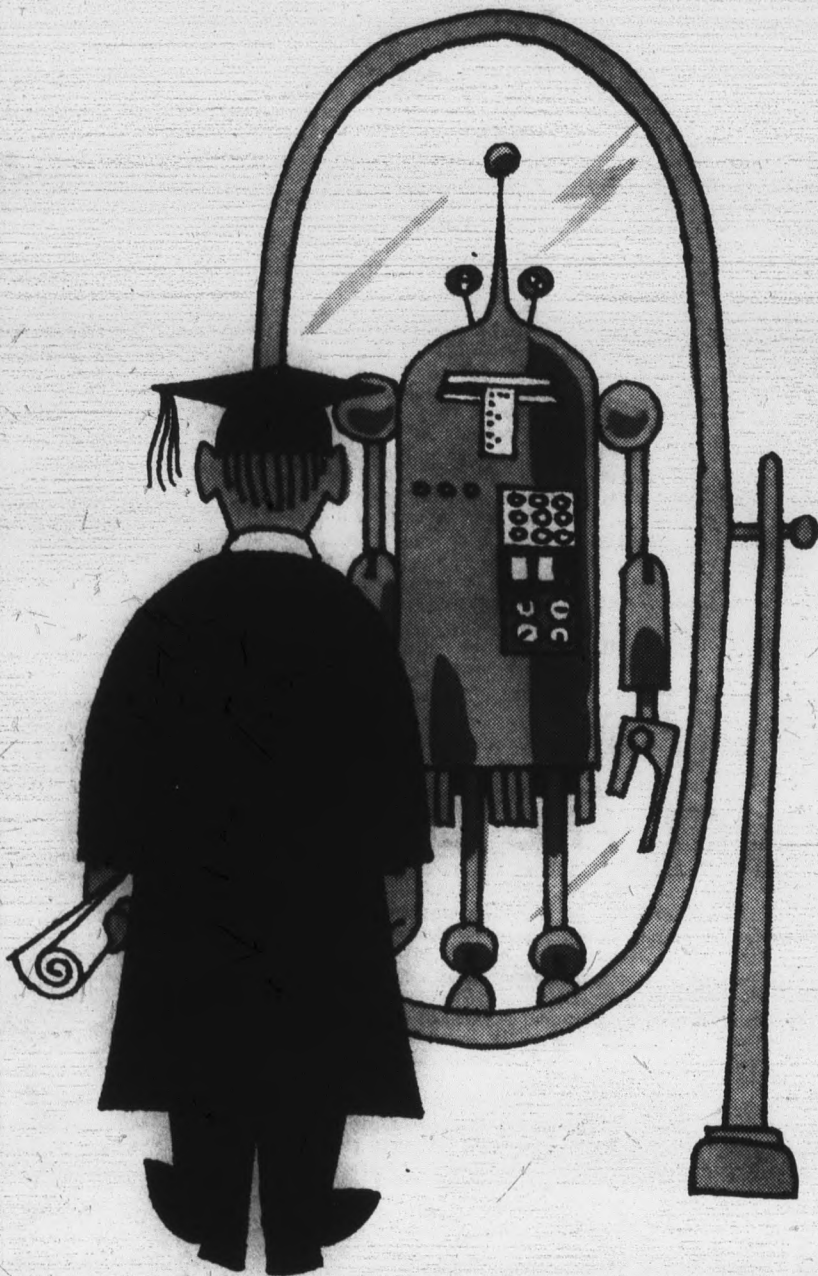
Finally, we are failing our children terribly. We are making criminals and haters out of them. Youths -- 12 to 17 years of age -- committed 50% of the burglaries, larcenies and car thefts in the latest reported year; half of all crimes against property were committed by minors. Today, four of five felons were convicted of misdemeanors as youths.

Most of this could have been prevented. We have let a million youngsters a year become dropouts -- unemployed. Almost 15 million children under 17 years live with families too poor to adequately feed and house them. How many millions are without parental guidance only God knows. Without love -- without sufficient food and clothing -- without discipline -- without opportunity, there is little wonder that youth is the worst criminal offender. And you and I are to blame. We have left them in poverty, ignorance, disease and despair; overcome by discrimination, impersonalization and injustice; and captives of broken families, a pigsty home and degenerate neighbors. They are fast becoming massive and stubborn forces that will be our undoing unless we right what we all know to be wrong. Only then can we instill in the hearts of the 33,000,000 youths between the ages of 5 and 12 years a respect for law and constituted authority and a love and admiration for our society. The quest for justice must be our holy grail--our solemn obligation. We as a people must respect the law and constituted authority--not because we have no other choice--not because of fear or force but because in our hearts we want to do so.





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**If you don't agree that  
business destroys individuality,  
maybe it's because you're an  
individual.**

There's certain campus talk that claims individuality is dead in the business world. That big business is a big brother destroying initiative.

But freedom of thought and action, when backed with reason and conviction's courage, will keep and nurture individuality whatever the scene: in the arts, the sciences, and in business.

Scoffers to the contrary, the red corpuscles of individuality pay off. No mistake.

Encouraging individuality rather than suppressing it is policy in a business like Western Electric—where we make and pro-

vide things Bell telephone companies need. Because communications are changing fast, these needs are great and diverse.

Being involved with a system that helps keep people in touch, lets doctors send cardiograms across country for quick analysis, helps transmit news instantly, is demanding. Demanding of individuals.

If your ambition is strong and your abilities commensurate, you'll never be truly happy with the status quo. You'll seek ways to change it and—wonderful feeling!—some of them will work.

Could be at Western Electric.



**Western Electric**  
MANUFACTURING & SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

*Brechner--from p. 2*

## The Overzealous Defense

test of the most difficult litiga-  
tions.

The authors and reviewers of the Bar Committee's Fair Trial and Free Press document did not extend their legal efforts and talent in this controversy to lose their case.

In addition to its prejudicial phrases and vocabulary, the Reardon Report is a bagful of legal, professional, patronizing pap in its consideration and interpretation of the rights of defendants and the obligations of a free press.

The Reardon Report weighs equally the indications of massive judicial and legal misadventures by courts with rare and occasional misjudgments by news media. It includes for criticism even justifiable news reports which are objectionable only to the committees and the true and accurate reports which are what they call "potentially prejudicial."

In citing the Sheppard case nothing is said of the Supreme Court's refusal to recommend press censorship in the Sheppard case.

Also overlooked or ignored was the worldwide significance of the Oswald arrest as the suspected assassin of a president. Yet these are the type of cases cited when news coverage reached staggering proportions--a handful of cases.

I would suggest that the learned authors of the Reardon Report have amassed an impressive array of insignificant facts and illogical conclusions to support

a premeditated false assumption.

The 7th and my final charge is that the bar and the courts by these false presumptions are attempting to make the American news media the whipping boy for their own carelessness in our courts and that for self-serving purposes are deceiving the American public of the fundamental issues.

Lawyers for the defense are the least competent authorities on public information concerning trials. Defense counsel rightfully takes exception to and objects to and appeals any action which he feels or which he can make appear is contrary to the interest of his clients.

The legal enthusiasts have achieved the goal of legal literary absurdity. The shotgun of legal pellets fly in all directions hoping to hit a target of a technical fly speck.

We don't want an innocent man punished, but we don't want guilty men turned free in our society to continue their harassment upon us or to create chaos.

In summary, I ask you to disabuse yourselves of any notion that a lawyer for the defense is seeking justice or an improvement in our court system. His only objective is to win his case.

We of news media are not alone--nor the sole defendant against these attacks by the law-professionals. Zealous defense attorneys and outstanding criminal attorneys are completely impartial in whom they dispute in seeking to relieve their client of legal retribution.

It is for these reasons, lawyers (and generally judges who are graduated attorneys in training and thinking) are generally incompetent or are not honestly objective in determining what information the public should receive.

Lawyers and our courts are not qualified to direct or attempt to regulate and manage the informational channels of our country.

It's about time judges and lawyers keep their hands off of our freedoms to talk, to publish and to broadcast anything related to crime, law enforcement and court trials.

American justice must be protected not from the indiscretions of our free news media who are likewise guardians of truth and justice--but from malicious, unconscionable self-serving and glib members of the legal profession.

## The Hatchet Encounter

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# The Right Against Self-Incrimination

## Equal Opportunity To Obtain Justice

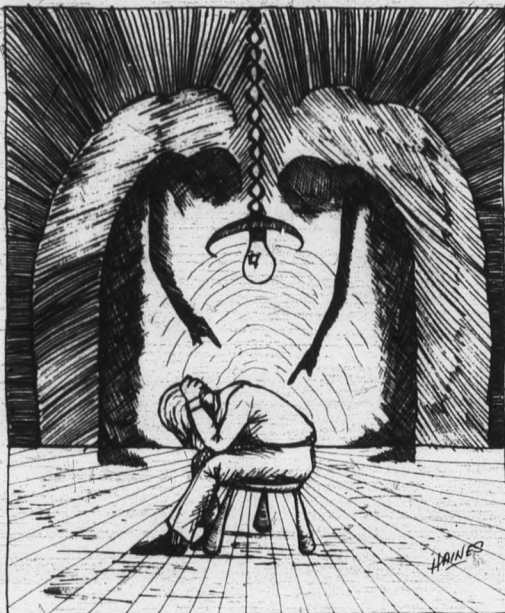
by Robert J. Steamer

WINSTON CHURCHILL suggested many years ago that the "mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the unfailing tests of the civilization of any country," and that such a mood is symbolic of the strength and virtue of the nation. In all probabi-

Robert J. Steamer, Chairman of the Department of Government at Lake Forest College, received his B.A. from Bucknell University in 1947, his M.A. from the University of Virginia in 1952, and his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1954. Dr. Steamer served as staff consultant to the Louisiana section, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1961.

lity a random poll of the American public today would reveal a mood of antagonism toward the new rules that the Supreme Court has imposed on the police and on the lower courts and would suggest that recent judicial decisions are in some way responsible for the increased rate of crime. In this instance 'vox populi' would not be 'vox Dei', for

that prides itself on the maintenance of constitutional norms. The latter results from the notion that if constitutional guarantees do not really come into play until a person is formally charged with a crime, they are hollow rights indeed, since, for example, a person under interrogation may have been illegally arrested and/or searched, pressured into making incriminating statements without the advice of an attorney, and all without having been informed that he has any rights whatsoever. What actually happened under the old rules was that a knowledgeable man of means insisted upon being accorded his rights, privileges and immunities, whereas the indigent, the unschooled or the diffident was either afraid to suggest that the officers of the government might mistreat him or, more likely, was completely ignorant of the existence of a constitution which is supposed to preserve what little dignity he may have. But that was not all. Given America's racial history, the legal inequality cut deeper than ever. It not only differentiated the have from the have-not; it singled out the Negro for special treatment and was thus a doubly cruel system for the Negro have-not whether he lived above or below the Mason-Dixon Line.



there is little or no connection between the rules surrounding our system of criminal justice and the increased amount of crime. As the recent report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice points out, the underlying problems are ones that the criminal justice system can do little about. They stem from deep-seated disorders in American society the causes, of which are legion, and their prevention and cure involve factors so complex as to defy constructive human response.

For the most part, the courts and the police deal with crimes that have not been prevented and with criminals who have not been deterred, and how they deal with them is a measure of constitutional government in general and of American civilization in particular. Over the past decade the Supreme Court has been weaving the theme of equality into the fabric of constitutional liberty in such diverse areas as Negro rights (equality of the races), communications (equality of status for all ideas), religion (equality of status for non-believers and believers) and voting (one man-one vote). Most recently the Court has said that persons accused of a crime must have an equal opportunity to obtain justice. It has done so, first by establishing identical constitutional standards for the state and national governments; and second, by applying the existing constitutional guarantees to the arrest and interrogation level. The former is justified on the ground that there ought to be consistency (equality of treatment) in criminal procedures in all jurisdictions of a nation

Justice Warren declared that the prosecution may not use statements obtained from custodial interrogation of a defendant unless they can show that his right against self-incrimination has been carefully secured by effective procedural safeguards. Custodial interrogation the Chief Justice defined as "questioning initiated by law enforcement officer after a person has been taken into custody or otherwise deprived of his freedom of action in any significant way." At a minimum, Warren said, procedural safeguards would include: a warning prior to any questioning that a person has a right to remain silent, that any statement made by a suspect might be used against him, and that he has a right to the presence of an attorney, appointed or retained. Moreover, the answering of some questions does not constitute a waiver since the suspect may at any point in the proceedings refuse to be interrogated further until he has consulted with an attorney.

Critics of the Supreme Court argue that such a rule interferes with the independence of the states in the American union. Unquestionably the Court has lent its weight to those many historical factors that are producing greater and greater inequality between the two independent sovereigns in the American system. Federalism, while not dead, is dying, and as the national government exercises more supervision over the administration of justice, the end is hastened; for the double standard of criminal justice has been one of federalism's vestigial remains. Judge Walter V. Schaefer of the Illinois Supreme Court defends the Supreme Court's supervision on the grounds, first, that it has greater prestige than state courts and second, that it is free from local pressures. The more remote the court, the more likely the case will be considered in terms of abstract justice rather than of public mood. Judges get used to local pressures and what is familiar tends to become what is right. Certainly there are constitutional referents to which all jurisdictions must conform if a system of justice is to have stability, consistency and the respect of those who are caught up in it as well as those who administer it and those who support it with their votes, their taxes, and other obligatory duties of citizenship. The old "states as laboratories" argument makes little sense where constitutional rights are involved unless the experiments are undertaken within the framework of a single constitutional standard. The nation suffers much today from the long period in which the states handled the rights of Negroes in their own way. Justice, like sovereignty, is indivisible.

The necessity of maintaining the federal system is a convenient argument used by the police and prosecutors to defend their current practices, many of which must now be altered in order to conform to the new judicial standards. Police procedures have evolved over a long period of time and continue to exist in a fragmented system consisting of thousands of autonomous units sub-

ject to no administrative unity or supervision. Moreover, legal rules defining what the police may or may not do have developed on a case by case basis, and have helped to create a haphazard and ambiguous situation in which wide areas of arrest procedures are touched by few rules at all. Prior to 1963 the only important control exerted by the Supreme Court over police interrogation at the state level was the exclusion of coerced confessions.

As a result of the foregoing the police have developed unusual administrative discretion. They decide whether to take a person into custody, whether to interrogate, how to interrogate, or whether to hold a person for trial, all of which has been learned through a do-it-yourself method. Interrogation often has been used not as a means of confirming probable guilt but as a way of forcing suspects to make a case against themselves. Suddenly the police have been told that what they have been doing over the years is unconstitutional and they bear resentment, naturally enough, toward the source of supervision.

I would suggest that the new rules promulgated by the Supreme Court are right and just. First, the changes will increase the respect and esteem in which those charged with law enforcement are held by keeping official lawlessness to a minimum. There may be little hope that a hardened criminal will alter his view of society as a result of the kind of treatment he receives by the police, but many suspects are not hardened criminals, and in most instances the contact they have with the police is the only face-to-face relationship they have ever had with their government. Police conduct, however, has consequences that reach beyond the requirement of humane treatment of the individual. The police significantly affect the local community, and their procedures in the aggregate help to determine the character of American society. Second, if the police are required to work under rigid but clear rules, will they not provide a prosecutor with such carefully documented evidence that the number of over turned convictions will be appreciably reduced? To those who argue that the courts are permitting criminals to escape punishment on legal technicalities, we must answer that if the police do their work properly in the first place, convicted criminals will have access to fewer legal keys with which to unlock the jailhouse doors. Finally, in extending the rules to the police interrogation level the Court has provided the poor with the same opportunities that the rich have always had in America, the opportunity to face the government without loss of dignity and with the dice at least not loaded against them. The Supreme Court is fulfilling its historic function when it protects the individual against possible unlawful acts by the government, and it has now brought into clearer focus the noble maxim above the Corinthian columns of the Supreme Court building: "Equal Justice Under Law."





## Need For Social Reform

## Crime: From Society's Failures

by Thomas I. Emerson

THERE ARE TWO GENERAL ATTITUDES toward the problem of crime in the streets. One is that crime can be suppressed through tight, ironclad enforcement, relying on efficient police, tough judges, and safe jails.

Thomas I. Emerson, Line Professor of Law at Yale Law School, received his B.A. in 1928 and his L.I.B. in 1931 from Yale. He held various legal posts in the federal government from 1933 to 1946, and has been teaching at Yale since 1946. He is a co-author of "Political and Civil Rights in the United States" (third edition, 1967.)

Under this view, the government is justified, more or less, in doing anything necessary to increase the effectiveness of this process. The other position is that crime can be kept in hand only by maintaining the kind of society in which crime does not flourish. This means that primary emphasis must be put upon establishing the social and economic conditions which eliminate the roots of crime and creating the economic and political institutions which do not tolerate, aid and abet crime.

Most people, of course, hold to some intermediate position. Nevertheless, the two models just described represent the basic points of view from which the problem may be approached.

It seems clear to me that the second viewpoint is the sound one. To place chief reliance upon the apparatus of law enforcement is short-sighted and self-defeating. Ultimately, it can succeed only under conditions approaching those of a police state. Rather than concentrating on the actual outbreaks of crime it is far more important to reach back to the causes. The fact is that crime springs inevitably from the failures of our society. These include, among other things, our inability to provide a decent education for millions of our children, our incapacity to furnish jobs to millions of our young people and adults, the increasing misery of our urban centers in the midst of affluence, our disastrous failure to bring peace to a nuclear world, the lack of courage and integrity on the part of our highest leaders and plain corruption on the part of our lesser ones, and our general incompetence to deal with the mounting problems of the day.

If I am correct that we cannot solve the crime problem by draconian methods, but only by social reform, then it follows that we should adopt a policy in our law enforcement activity of making the relations between the government and the citizens, including suspected of crime as civilized as possible. Actually, if one examines each problem which is at issue today, he will find as a general matter that the rules of the Supreme Court imposing restrictions on the police: 1) represent minimum requirements of fairness and decency acceptable in a civilized community; and 2) are essentially rules for making the impact of law enforcement on the poor and submerged more nearly equal to what it is for the rich and powerful. Fortunately, as an extra added attraction, the police can live with these rules and indeed will become a better police

force because of them.

Take, for example, the problem of police interrogations and confessions. The Supreme Court's decision in the 'Miranda' case has been vigorously, not to say violently, criticized as tying the hands of the police. What the 'Miranda' rule requires is that, after a person has been taken into custody by the police, he must be told that he has a right to remain silent, that any statement he does make may be used as evidence against him, that he has the right to have an attorney present at all times, and that if he cannot afford to retain an attorney, one will be found for him. The person arrested can waive any of these rights. But if he does not, and they are not given him by the police, then any statement he makes cannot be used in prosecuting him.

We would all agree, I suppose, that any person arrested should have an attorney to counsel and defend him. We would also agree, I assume, that a person should have a right to refuse to incriminate himself by being forced to talk to the police. These are, of course, fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Why then should a citizen not be told when he is arrested that he has these rights and be supplied with a lawyer? All that the Miranda decision does is to make more certain (actually there are still loopholes) that the arrested person understands his constitutional rights. And its real effect is simply to put the poor or ignorant on an equal footing with the wealthy or knowledgeable. The professional criminal is already well aware of these rights; he automatically, when arrested, remains silent and calls his lawyer. Should not the amateur or the poor person be entitled to the same treatment?

The main objection made to the 'Miranda' rule is that it prevents the police from obtaining confessions immediately after the arrest and that without such confessions, many convictions would not be possible. This may be answered on two levels. One is that no person in our society should be convicted on the basis of a confession obtained in ignorance or violation of his constitutional rights. We all know enough about police methods for obtaining confessions to know that the constitutional rules are sound ones, even if some guilty persons escape justice.

The other answer is that the 'Miranda' rule has not, in actual fact, seriously hampered police and prosecutors in performing their functions. An exhaustive study of the effect of Miranda was recently made in New Haven by the editors of the Yale Law Journal. Their conclusion was: "Our data and our impressions in New Haven converge to a single conclusion: Not much has been changed after 'Miranda'. Despite the dark predictions by the critics of the decision, the impact on law enforcement has been small."

The fact is that the 'Miranda' rule may well improve police efficiency. Instead of taking the easy road of forcing a confession out of some terrified suspect, the police learn to do their job the right way. The result is more effective solution of crimes and better community relations.

The same sort of considerations apply to stop and frisk laws. No citizen of a self-

respecting society should be subjected to the indignity of being stopped at will and patted down by a policeman. No well-off citizen will be, under the stop and frisk laws, except by accident. The laws give power to the police to harass the inhabitants of the slums.

Nor are the stop and frisk laws necessary for police effectiveness. The police can stop and ask questions now, though no one is obligated to answer. They can arrest if there is probable cause. If they see a person acting suspiciously, but there is no cause for arrest, they can keep him under surveillance. The real point of the stop and frisk laws is to allow the police to make more arrests of persons carrying concealed weapons. That seems a doubtful advantage for the price paid.

One could analyze in the same way all or most of the other restrictions now placed upon the police or prosecutors. They are imposed for the purpose of promoting fair and dignified relations between the police and the citizen. They protect primarily the submerged groups in our society. The wealthy or sophisticated can take care of themselves. And in the end the

rules improve police practices. The F.B.I., whatever else may be said of them, followed most of these rules even before they were prescribed by the Supreme Court.

All this is not meant to assert that nothing should be done with regard to the police except to impose restrictions upon them. On the contrary, a great deal can and should be done. Two things are of primary importance. One is the solution to many of our ills—more money. The police are underpaid, undertrained, and generally under par. Allocation of a greater share of our national income to our police systems would yield enormous returns. The other necessary change is that the police begin to improve their relations with the community. No police force can hold down by crude force and brutality a teeming, frustrated, embittered mass of human beings in the slums of today's cities.

This last suggestion leads us back to the beginning. We will not solve our crime problem by creating omnipotent police. We can do it only by transforming ourselves, including our police forces, into a rational, humane and forward-looking society.

Tamm--from p.2

## Police: In State of Limbo; Criminals 'Beat The Rap'

The deterrent effect of swift, sure and just punishment has been lost because the courts and parole and probation authorities have become more preoccupied with the rights of the individual rather than with the rights of our society. The scales of justice are getting out of balance. Too often, the criminal ascends to the role of the victim or underdog when he is apprehended and the full force of legal machinery directed against him. Too often, the original victim of the murderer or the rapist or the child molester fades from memory as overwhelming public and judicial compassion is lavished on the criminal.

Curiously lost in their own legalistic reveries, too many jurists seem possessed with the notion of punishing the agencies of law enforcement. There seems to be too much assumption that the police are brutal and contemptuous of the rights of an accused. If there is any basis to this viewpoint, which is certainly unrealistic, our problems are not being solved by setting the guilty free to prey again upon society.

In 1958, while testifying at a Senate hearing concerning Supreme Court decisions, a learned law professor commented, "The court, in the McNabb case, was out to discipline the police. That was the avowed purpose of it. It was not laid down as a rule for the protection of the innocent. It was, in my opinion, an exercise of a purely executive function to discipline the police." Stressing that this is hardly the function of the courts, the professor continued, "The true function of the court in these matters involving confessions, it seems to me, is to set up rules that are going to insure protection of the innocent and at the same time make it possible to convict the guilty."

Little wonder that police are becoming more confused, timid and cautious with the result that crime is given an opportunity to fester and spread.

Judge Warren E. Burger of the U. S. Court of Appeals once said, "I shall confess for my part, if it is appropriate to call this a confession, first, that there is a constant broadening of the basis of suppressing evidence and the reasons for suppressing it, and a broadening as to the kinds of evidence to be suppressed; and a second that some of the rules

laid down by the courts are so ambiguous and so poorly defined, and in some cases so far removed from reality, that a team composed of three Court of Appeals judges would have difficulty in some circumstances making a lawful arrest, a lawful search, or a lawful breaking-in, in circumstances where all reasonable people would agree that the arrest, or the search or the breaking-in should be carried out in some form for the protection of the public."

The courts and the legislatures have been engaged in the process of constantly refining the procedures of criminal justice for at least 2,000 years--since the days of ancient Rome when it was decided that it would be unlawful to force a confession from a Roman citizen by torture. This constant scrutiny of the law is necessary in man's evolution.

The courts must realize, however, that criminals are emboldened when they see their brothers in crime "beat the rap" in cases of great notoriety. Courts must realize that society must suffer as criminals become bolder and crimes increase in tempo. Recently, a Federal judge in the District of Columbia felt he had to dismiss an indictment against a rape suspect because crucial prosecution evidence had been obtained through a technically illegal search -- although he did so reluctantly and with a firm belief in the suspect's guilt. A short time later, the same man was arrested and charged with a similar offense. The judge then recalled that this was exactly what he had feared at the time of the earlier dismissal and added: "Many say that court decisions do not contribute to crime. If in fact the suspect committed this rape, it would be most difficult to convince his latest victim that there is no connection between crime and court decisions."

Police in recent times have been left in a state of limbo by the constantly shifting foundations of court decisions.

Long overdue is the demand that the courts or the Congress define what the police can and cannot do in order that they may, with reason, fulfill their responsibilities of maintaining an orderly society in consonance with the constitutional rights of the accused and the collective rights of the law-abiding citizens.